

The Global Newspaper
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,835

PARIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1985

ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. House Backs Use of Lie Detectors In Military Spy Hunt

By Ruth Marcus and Sharon LaFraniere
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has overwhelmingly approved a measure that would give the Defense Department broad powers to require lie detector tests for more than four million people — military personnel and civilian employees whose duties involve access to classified information.

New employees would be compelled to submit to polygraph questioning as part of clearance procedures.

The measure was approved, 333-71, Wednesday night as an amendment to the Defense Department authorization bill. It provided officials more authority to use lie detectors than they had requested.

[The House voted Thursday, by voice vote, to reinstate the death penalty in peacetime for U.S. military personnel found guilty of espionage, Reuters reported from Washington.]

Because there was no recorded vote, the amendment was considered vulnerable when House and Senate negotiators meet to reconcile differences in their versions of the military spending bill.

The House move reflects rising concern in Congress over the Defense Department's methods for detecting present or potential spies following the arrest of four men accused of spying for years in the U.S. Navy on behalf of the Soviet Union.

The Senate included much more limited polygraph authorization in its version of the defense authorization bill.

The use of the lie detector has long been controversial in Washington, and it has ordinarily been mandatory only for the most sensitive positions.

According to a recently declassified Defense Department report, obtained Wednesday by The Washington Post, polygraph tests over the last several years have prompted at least nine persons holding or applying for sensitive government jobs to admit that they had been recruited by hostile foreign powers, or had agreed to spy for them.

Three other applicants for highly sensitive intelligence jobs disclosed that friends or members of their families were spies, according to the report.

Most of the individuals, some of whom had received the highest clearances, were applicants or employees of the National Security Agency, which conducts communications intelligence, or the Central Intelligence Agency.

The House amendment would allow random use of lie detectors to check out employees during their employment.

The Pentagon is conducting a test program in which it has congressional approval to administer 3,500 lie detector tests annually. The tests are limited to those in the "special access" category.

The CIA and the National Security Agency have long had authority to require polygraph tests for applicants and employees.

The passage of the Young amendment came after the defeat of a substitute offered by Representative

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Marcel L'Angel, first secretary of the French Embassy in Beirut, left, moving past sandbags at the heavily guarded entrance of Nabih Berri's home. Mr. L'Angel and Mr. Berri, leader of the Amal militia, discussed the hijack crisis.

Senate Unit Rejects Key Reagan Aide

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Judiciary Committee, in a series of votes, rejected William Bradford Huie, a Reagan aide, as a potential nominee for the position of associate attorney general Thursday.

The agreement, expected to be signed Saturday, was estimated by a Lufthansa executive to be worth about \$1.3 billion, representing the largest single order for the twin-engine plane.

The plane is not yet in production. It is a major marketing breakthrough for the Airbus consortium that includes French, British, West German and Spanish aerospace companies.

Heinz Runhau, the chairman of Lufthansa, was quoted by Reuters in Hong Kong as saying that the airline will review final details of the contract before signing it Saturday.

"If all is okay, we will sign on Saturday to place firm orders," Mr. Runhau said.

A spokeswoman for Airbus said, "We are still negotiating and we have no contract in hand, therefore we shall not comment now."

The A-320s for Lufthansa would be delivered between 1989 and 1990. Neither Mr. Runhau nor company executives provided details of how the planes would be financed.

The orders would increase the number of firm sales of the A-320, the first narrow-body aircraft produced by Airbus, to 90 and the number of options to buy the plane to 123.

The seven other airlines that have placed orders include: Ansett Airlines of Australia, Pan American World Airways of the United States, British Caledonian Airways, Inex Adria of Yugoslavia, Cyprus Airways, Air France and Air Inter, the French domestic airline.

A spokesman for the Boeing Corp. in Seattle said that his company had been competing for the Lufthansa order with its 128-seat 737-300, which went into service last year.

"We were there with detailed offers," he said, adding that the order would not affect Boeing's plans for a 150-seat plane under development. That plane, which will compete with the A-320, will not be marketed until 1992.

The later delivery date of the new Boeing plane was a factor in Lufthansa's decision to pick the A-320, which will be ready for deliveries starting in 1988, West German industry executives said.

Lufthansa, Scandinavian Airlines System, and Swissair are among a group of airlines working with Airbus to coordinate development of the TA-11, and the TA-9, a medium-range, twin-engine Airbus, executives said.

(Warren Geller in Frankfurt contributed to this report.)

Lufthansa Says It Plans to Order At Least 15 Jetliners From Airbus

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Deutsche Lufthansa AG, West Germany's national airline, plans to place firm orders for 15 A-320s, Airbus Industrie's 150-seat jetliner, and to take options on 23 more, company officials said Thursday.

The agreement, expected to be signed Saturday, was estimated by a Lufthansa executive to be worth about \$1.3 billion, representing the largest single order for the twin-engine plane.

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(Warren Geller in Frankfurt contributed to this report.)

U.S. Intensifies Diplomacy, Berri Sees End Near in Hijacking Crisis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The United States has launched an intensive diplomatic effort to bring the hostage crisis in Beirut to an end, according to Reagan administration sources.

They said that the administration

Syria hints that it would like to play a key role in helping settle the hostage crisis. Page 2.

tion has seized on the offer by Nabih Berri, leader of the Lebanese Shiite militia Amal, to put the 39 remaining American hostages under the custody of a West European embassy in Beirut or of the Syrian government.

In Jerusalem, a television report said that the Swiss Foreign Ministry had agreed that Israel would not free its 735 Lebanese prisoners until the release of the American hostages. The report, carried by Israeli Television, could not be independently confirmed.

Mr. Berri, meanwhile, said Thursday in Beirut that he believed that the hostage incident was nearing an end. He has negotiated on behalf of the hijackers throughout most of the crisis, which began when a Trans World Airlines jet was hijacked on June 14.

Senior U.S. officials, including Secretary of State George P. Shultz, were said to be probing foreign governments, particularly France and Syria, about their willingness to take the hostages.

The White House has shifted away from strong talk — including the threat of a blockade on Lebanon — by adopting a policy of offering no comment on any aspect of the hostage crisis, including the possibility of retaliation.

"I have nothing to add to the hostage situation," Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said Thursday. "I won't answer any questions. I'm just not talking. I'm just not saying anything."

Switzerland declared Thursday that it, too, was prepared to take the hostages as long as no conditions were attached to the transfer.

Both France and Syria had informed the United States earlier that they were wary of having to hold the hostages for more than a day or two and therefore asked for guarantees from the United States that Israel would release the Lebanese prisoners, who have been held in Israel since April, as Mr. Berri has demanded.

But there were no visible signs that Israel was prepared to move from its refusal to link the fate of the Lebanese prisoners being held in the Ait Prison with the American

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U.S. House Bars Tests Of Anti-Satellite Arms

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House has voted, 229-193, to block the Defense Department from testing anti-satellite weapons against objects in space as long as the Russians do not conduct such tests.

The Democratic-controlled

The House may accept the Senate's military budget if Social Security is increased. Page 3.

House approved a similar ban last year by a slightly larger margin, but compromised with the Senate in agreeing to allow the Pentagon as many as three such tests this year. None has occurred, and the House action could halt them.

The air force has said that the first test against a target in space is scheduled next month. Supporters of the testing program see it as a way of pressuring the Soviet Union to negotiate more seriously at arms control talks in Geneva.

The Republican-controlled Senate voted, 74-9, last month to allow unlimited testing of the weapons as long as President Ronald Reagan certified that he was trying to negotiate an anti-satellite treaty with the Russians.

But House lawmakers argued Wednesday that pressing ahead with the tests would lead to a space arms race, and they said a test ban would make it easier to negotiate a treaty with the Soviet Union.

Differences between the House and Senate actions must be resolved in a conference committee. Lawmakers said a compromise similar to that allowing limited testing was likely to result.

In the vote, 31 Republicans and 198 Democrats approved the ban, while 148 Republicans and 45 Democrats opposed it.

The ban was adopted as an amendment to the \$292.6-billion Pentagon bill that sets spending

limits for military programs in fiscal 1986. Among several other amendments approved was one providing an additional \$1 billion for procurement of conventional weapons.

The amendment on anti-satellite weapons, proposed by Representative George E. Brown Jr., Democrat of California, and Lawrence Coughlin, Republican of Pennsylvania, would ban tests of weapons against an object in space as long as the Russians do not conduct similar tests of anti-satellite weapons.

The ban would take effect when Mr. Reagan signed the military bill. The House also adopted by voice

vote an amendment by Representative Steny H. Hoyer, Democrat of Maryland, providing \$20 million for a study of ways to make U.S. satellites less vulnerable to attack.

The Soviet Union announced in 1983 that it would stop testing anti-satellite weapons, and it has said it would like to include such a ban in the arms talks in Geneva.

The Pentagon has tested various parts of its anti-satellite system and flight-tested it twice, but it has not targeted it against an object.

■ House Bars U.S. Troops
The House voted, 312-111, Thursday to bar the use of U.S. troops in Nicaragua unless there was a "clear and present danger" to Americans or U.S. installations.

The Associated Press reported. The measure, part of the Pentagon budget package, would block the use of U.S. combat troops in or against Nicaragua, where U.S.-backed rebels are trying to overthrow the leftist Sandinist government.

The House approved a resolution, 377-45, saying that the ban would not apply if Nicaragua obtained fighter jets from the Soviet Union.

The Senate bill concerning Pentagon spending, passed earlier this month, does not deal with the issue of banning the use of U.S. combat troops in Nicaragua.

Several senators suggested after the vote that Mr. Reynolds should consider resigning as head of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, although he has vowed to remain in that post if he is rejected for the position of associate attorney general, the department's No. 3 job.

[In a written statement after the vote, Mr. Reagan said he was "deeply disappointed" and stressed that Mr. Reynolds "retains my full faith and confidence." United Press International reported from Washington.]

"Let me emphasize," Mr. Reagan said, "that Mr. Reynolds' civil rights views reflect my own. The policies he pursued are the policies of this administration, and they remain our policies as long as I am president."

The flurry of action began when the committee voted to reject the nomination, with two Republicans, Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania and Charles McC. Mathias Jr. of Maryland, joining all eight Democrats in opposition. Senator Howell Heflin, a Democrat of Alabama and the only member who had remained undecided, said he opposed Mr. Reynolds because of the nominee's repeated misstatements about his record.

Mr. Thurmond then asked the

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India, in Switch, Condemns Extremist Violence



Investigators in the luggage area at Tokyo's Narita airport.

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — With terrorist forces now threatening it at home and overseas, India has turned full circle from its previously passive attitude toward acts of violence by extremist causes.

In a move that surprised the U.S. Embassy, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi attacked the hijacking of a TWA jetliner by Shiite Moslems and called for the immediate release of the American hostages.

"We were pleasantly surprised by it. You know they usually don't do that," said an embassy spokesman Thursday.

Last week's statement followed a strong condemnation of international terrorism in the final communiqué issued by the prime minister and President Ronald Reagan at the end of Mr. Gandhi's visit to Washington earlier this month.

Both the communiqué and the Gandhi statement contrasted markedly with India's past position on terrorist incidents around the world.

A new consciousness has developed here on the effects of terrorism, an Indian diplomat acknowledged.

International terrorism was brought forcefully to the Indian nation with a series of assassinations, including the Oct. 31 slaying of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, mother of Mr. Gandhi, by Sikh extremists and a reported Sikh plan to assassinate Mr. Gandhi in the United States.

The government is now reacting also to the likelihood that an Air India jumbo jet that crashed Sunday in the North Atlantic was downed by a bomb planted by Sikh terrorists and a possible Sikh connection to a luggage bomb explosion at the Tokyo airport the same day.

[A Tokyo newspaper, Yomiuri Shimbun, reported that fingerprints of Lal Singh, a Sikh fugitive sought by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with the alleged plan to assassinate Mr. Gandhi, were found on pieces of a suitcase that was blown apart in the airport explosion. The Associated Press reported from Tokyo.]

[Another Japanese newspaper, Mainichi Shimbun, reported that police had determined that the explosive was a plastic bomb inside a large radio or cassette player.]

[Police investigators were not available to comment on the press reports, but a spokesman for the airport police said he doubted that they were true. Agence France Presse reported. "It is almost impossible to believe."]

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Paper Says It Has Films Of Sakharov

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BONN — The West German newspaper Bild said Thursday it had acquired two recent film reels depicting Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident Soviet physicist, to be in frail health and undergoing treatment for serious heart and circulatory problems.

The films, 75 minutes in length, would be the first tangible evidence offered in nearly a year of Dr. Sakharov's plight in Gorki, where he is being held in internal exile with his wife, Yelena G. Bonner.

In one sequence, shown in black and white, Dr. Sakharov takes off his shirt and is given an examination, including a cardiogram. His wife is present in the room.

A neurologist later appears to check his reflexes, tapping his forearm, checks and chin with a small hammer.

In the other reel, in color, Dr. Sakharov's doctor presents a bleak report saying the physicist is "suffering from serious heart rhythm disturbances, narrowing of the arteries, atherosclerosis, and the onset of Parkinson's disease."

The doctor, identified as Natalya Yevdokimova, said that Dr. Sakharov was receiving all necessary care and medication. Bild quoted her as having said that she had been treating him for four years and that his condition remained satisfactory.

While the exact date of the film is uncertain, Dr. Sakharov is shown changing a calendar in his room with June 14 as the last visible day and reading U.S. newsmagazines dated May 27 and June 3.

Bild obtained a film in August from what the newspaper called "a high-ranking, authorized Soviet informant who occasionally carries out Kremlin assignments to bring news to the West."

The source, then and now, is believed to be Victor Louis, a Soviet journalist with close contacts in the Communist Party hierarchy who has served in the past as a conduit of officially sanctioned information sold or given to Western news organizations.

Dr. Sakharov, 64, went on a hunger strike a year ago to press the government into allowing his wife to go to the West for medical treatment of a heart ailment.

He was reportedly taken to a clinic and force-fed.

In Sri Lanka, 'the Boys' Rule in Tamil Territory

Washington Post Service

JAFFNA, Sri Lanka — The young man cradled the grenade in his hand, his finger curled at the ready in the pin. Another young man casually pointed a worn pistol through the car window.

In all, four armed Tamil separatist fighters who were riding by in a car stopped to check three Western journalists whom they had observed listening to a shortwave radio on the road outside this town.

Once the journalists had shown that the radio was a receiver, not a transmitter, the young men let them go with smiles and handshakes, after returning the radio.

The guerrillas' action, in daylight in the middle of a road less than five miles (eight kilometers) from a police checkpoint, demonstrated how little control the government has of this largely Tamil area in northern Sri Lanka.

"There is no government," said

guerrillas. In Colombo, by contrast, officials call them terrorists.

Jaffna, a city of one million people, has been virtually cut off from the rest of the country for the last year by insurgency. Last week, a cease-fire was announced by the government.

Under its terms, the troops are to remain in their fortresses, and they have stopped the irritating massive sweeps and checking of travelers at barricades.

The guerrillas now move through the northern peninsula at will. But a recent two-day visit — one of the first unsupervised visits by Western journalists in three months — showed a lessening of support among residents for the militants' aim of an independent Tamil nation, to be called Eelam.

The government announced Wednesday that it planned to meet with the main Tamil political party and guerrilla groups in Bhamta to discuss the crisis.

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A Tamil guerrilla near Paranthan, in northern Sri Lanka, demonstrating the use of a rifle and grenade launcher.

U.S. Army Detained, Freed Mengele, Letters Confirm

By William Drozdzak
Washington Post Service

BONN — Notes and letters that Josef Mengele sent to his son have confirmed that he was detained by the U.S. Army after World War II but was released months later because he could not be properly identified.

Dr. Mengele, who was responsible for the killing of 400,000 Jews at the Auschwitz concentration camp, avoided detection while he was detained because he had refused to tattoo his blood type in his arm as all officers of the elite Nazi SS were required to do.

Allied investigators seeking SS personnel looked for the tattoo as a telltale mark in identifying high-ranking Nazi soldiers who might be put on trial for war crimes.

When U.S. soldiers found no tattoo on Dr. Mengele and could not find any wrongdoing committed by a Fritz Hollmann, the alias that Dr. Mengele was using at the time, he was discharged from the internment camp.



These photographs of Wolfgang Gerhard were taken in Brazil in the 1970s. The body of a man buried as Mr. Gerhard has been identified as that of Josef Mengele.

The account, which corroborated earlier reports that Dr. Mengele had been in U.S. hands after the war, appeared Thursday in Bunte, a Munich weekly magazine that ac-

quired from Dr. Mengele's son, Rolf, voluminous notes, letters, and photographs illustrating the doctor's life as a fugitive. Four historians who examined the materials have confirmed their authenticity.

The article was the second in a series that Bunte plans to publish using the papers. The magazine says it will donate all profits to the Auschwitz survivors' fund.

On June 21, forensic scientists from Brazil, the United States and West Germany announced that they were convinced that the skeleton of a man buried as Wolfgang Gerhard and exhumed June 6 near São Paulo was that of Dr. Mengele.

In a letter to his son that was quoted in Bunte, Dr. Mengele wrote: "At the war's end, my unit was in Czechoslovakia. On the night of the cease-fire, we pulled back to the west. In the vicinity of the nearest city, we were taken to a U.S. prisoner-of-war camp. We were transferred to many camps and then released in the American zone."

Dr. Mengele's son remarked that his father was narcissistic and would stand for hours in front of a mirror admiring himself in hand-

tailored suits. Rolf Mengele said he believes that his father's inordinate vanity made him flout SS rules and refuse to imprint his blood group under his arm.

After his release Dr. Mengele returned to his hometown of Günzburg, in Bavaria. Fearing pursuit, however, he took refuge in a nearby forest. In September 1945 two U.S. military officers questioned farmers in the Günzburg region about him.

They also interrogated his first wife, Irene, who said that she did not know where he was. The family reportedly delivered food supplies to Dr. Mengele at his forest hiding place before he moved to Rosenheim, also in Bavaria, where he worked as a stable groom.

Dr. Mengele stayed in Rosenheim until late 1948, when he made his way to Genoa to catch a ship to South America. He was detained by the Italian authorities, but they later apologized for having arrested him mistakenly and let him proceed to Argentina.

Britain Acts To Control Fan Violence At Stadiums

Reuters

LONDON — The British government, reacting to last month's Brussels soccer riot in which 38 persons were killed, proposed legislation Thursday aimed at controlling violence at stadiums.

The measure would ban alcohol at soccer grounds and on trains and buses taking fans to matches. Offenders would face fines and up to three months in prison.

Home Secretary Leon Brittan said that the bill, which must be approved by Parliament, signaled the government's determination "to do everything possible to remove this stain from a great British game."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has acknowledged that British fans were primarily to blame for the riot before the European Cup final on May 29 between Liverpool and Juventus, the Italian team. Most of the dead were crushed when a wall collapsed as Liverpool fans attacked Juventus of Turin supporters.

"We are putting forward tough but fair measures which go to the heart of the problem of drunken behavior and hooliganism at football grounds," Mr. Brittan said. Opposition politicians have endorsed action against unruly fans and the bill is expected to pass swiftly through Parliament and become law before the new soccer season starts in mid-August.

Provisions in the bill include:

• Fines of up to £100 (\$130) for drunkenness at stadiums.

• Fines of up to £400 and three months in prison for sale or possession of alcohol at grounds or on buses and coaches traveling to matches.

• Fines of up to £1,000 for operators who permit alcohol on trains or buses taking fans to games.

The Police Federation, an organization representing the nation's policemen, said that the bill did not go far enough and urged that all fans arrested for violent offenses be jailed.

The federation complained that the bill allowed magistrates to make exemptions to the liquor ban for fans in hospitality suites, branding this "one rule for the average supporter and another for the executive boxes."

India Shifts Stance on Terrorism

(Continued from Page 1)

possible to get a fingerprint from material like cloth," he said. Previously, New Delhi rarely condemned hijackings, especially when done on behalf of Arab interests. It followed Murat Bhatti, the son of the executed former president of Pakistan, Zulfikar Ali Bhatti, and leader of a group that hijacked a Pakistan International Airlines plane in 1981, to pass freely through Bombay.

When Iranian fundamentalists seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in 1979, moreover, India sent a trade mission to help Iran overcome economic sanctions imposed by the United States and its West European allies.

J.D. Sethi, a former member of the planning commission in New Delhi, pointed out in an article in the Indian Express in December that India had condemned only a "handful" of the 774 incidents of international terrorism that took place in 1983.

Among the acts of terrorism in this region that India remained silent on, Mr. Sethi said, was the assassination by North Korean agents of 17 persons, including four South Korean cabinet ministers, in a bomb blast in the Burmese capital of Rangoon.

Sikh extremists brought turmoil to the Punjab with assassinations of opponents of their aim of creating a separate state in northern India. The murders included Sikh and Hindu mainstream political leaders and journalists.

Although India has accused Pakistan of aiding the Sikh terrorists, it has been blamed by Sri Lanka for allowing Tamil separatists free run of south India to launch attacks on that island nation.

■ Air Canada Bomb Threat

An Air Canada flight leaving Zurich for Canada via Paris was forced to return to the Zurich airport Thursday after the airline's office in Paris was told that a bomb was on board, an airline spokesman told Reuters in Zurich.

Airport police said the aircraft had been searched but that nothing had been found. The plane subsequently flew to Paris.

■ Signals Near Crash Site

Faint, intermittent signals have been detected near the crash site of the Air India jet, but it has not been determined whether they are coming from the plane's missing flight recorders, investigators told The Associated Press in Cork, Ireland.

A spokesman at the British Royal Navy's command center at Northwood, northwest of London, said Britain's HMS Challenger had intercepted the signals.

If the flight recorders can be recovered from the seabed, they could help determine whether the crash was caused by a bomb.

WORLD BRIEFS

Portugal's Parliament to Be Dissolved

LISBON (Reuters) — Portugal's president, António Ramalho Eanes, said Thursday that he would dissolve his country's parliament and call for new elections in July.

The decision followed a two-week crisis caused by a deep split in the country's ruling coalition. Prime Minister Mário Soares submitted his resignation on Tuesday.

A government spokesman said that the parliament would be dissolved after it had ratified Portugal's treaty making it a member of the European Community. The treaty is due to be ratified July 10.

Paris, Bonn to Propose United Europe

PARIS (Reuters) — France and West Germany will put a jointly drafted treaty of European unity before the European Community's leaders in Milan, the government said Thursday.

Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy, chairman of the 10-nation EC summit conference, which starts Friday, has been consulted on the draft and has indicated his approval, the French statement said. In Bonn, Chancellor Helmut Kohl told the Bundestag, "Free Europe must use the chance to unite, with a vision of building a United States of Europe."

Proposals for European union have been widely discussed in the last year and were a key point in a report on institutional reforms drawn up by an expert committee appointed a year ago at the summit meeting in Fontainebleau, France. The president of the European Commission, Jacques Delors, endorsed the idea of union at a news conference Wednesday. He also expressed the hope that the Milan meeting would lay down guidelines allowing the project to get under way.

Pope to Honor East European Saints

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II will issue an encyclical on Eastern Europe and the Roman Catholic Church next week to coincide with the anniversary of the deaths of that region's two patron saints, Vatican officials said Thursday.

The encyclical will be the fourth from the Polish-born pontiff since he was named pope in 1978. It will precede a July 7 visit to Czechoslovakia by Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state, to mark the 1,000th anniversary of Brothers Methodius and Cyril.

Ugandan Describes Role in Killings

LONDON (Reuters) — A man who said he was a former Ugandan secret policeman said Thursday that he had killed 350 people and tortured many others on orders of President Milton Obote's government.

Emmanuel Kaduha, 24, said at a news conference that he ripped open the stomachs of civilians, broke the heads and legs of prisoners with hammers and dripped molten plastic on them.

His statements followed last week's Amnesty International report on human rights violations in Uganda, which the London-based rights group described as the most horrifying document it had ever published. Mr. Obote said Monday in Kampala that Amnesty International representatives were welcome to visit Uganda to discuss the group's allegations.

Sirhan Denied Parole, May Appeal

SOLEDAD, California (LAT) — California's parole board has turned down Sirhan B. Sirhan's latest bid for freedom, but the possibility of legal challenge was raised when it was discovered that reporters had been listening to the panel's deliberations.

After deciding to deny parole for the slayer of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, the three-member board discussed moving Mr. Sirhan from Soledad to another prison and, at one point, a member was overheard saying, "We'll send him up there for as long as possible."

A microphone in an adjoining room full of reporters had been inadvertently left on. When Mr. Sirhan's attorney learned about the board member's comment, he said, "I'm dumbfounded. I plan to immediately see what legal steps might be taken to set aside the board's action." Mr. Sirhan is serving a life sentence for the 1968 assassination.

Khmer Rouge Reports Slaying 186

BANGKOK (AP) — Cambodian guerrillas, making one of their highest single claims of Vietnamese casualties, said Thursday that they recently attacked three Vietnamese battalion bases in northwestern Cambodia, killing or wounding 186 Vietnamese soldiers.

Khmer Rouge Radio, monitored in Bangkok, said the guerrillas of Friday attacked bases that served as "defense fortresses" for Vietnamese regiments stationed at Sisophon in Battambang province. The broadcast did not give guerrilla casualties.

The claim was impossible to verify. Khmer Rouge claims are usually regarded as exaggerated, although diplomats in Bangkok do not doubt the guerrillas have staged ambushes on Vietnamese installations and supply lines.

For the Record

The premier of Alberta, Peter Lougheed, has resigned as head of the province's Progressive Conservative Party, a step likely to lead to his departure as government leader as early as September.

Coretta Scott King, the widow of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. and her children, Bernice, 22, and Martin Luther King III, 27, were arrested Wednesday for protesting too near the South African Embassy in Washington. They were urging congressional passage of U.S. sanctions against apartheid.

A bank worker and two policemen were killed by unidentified gunmen in Guatemala City this week and a San Carlos National University student was kidnapped, according to a university official.

The chief of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Le Duan, arrived in Moscow on Thursday for his first full talks with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Tass news agency said.

Sweden, Norway and Denmark agreed Thursday to terminate weekly flights of the Scandinavian Airlines System to Johannesburg in joint protest against South Africa's apartheid policies.

Countess Isabella Gagliardi, 37, was kidnapped Wednesday night from outside her country house north of Rome, it was reported Thursday. There were no details available regarding suspects or motives.

The Spanish parliament passed a bill Thursday making abortion legal in some cases, including danger to the mother's life and when a pregnancy results from rape or incest.

In Sri Lanka's Tamil Area, 'The Boys' Rule Countryside

(Continued from Page 1)

military, the bishop said. "They didn't care that it hurt the people," he added.

"We are between two fires, the armed forces on one side and the boys," Bishop Desimpunzi continued. "They were both armed. Things were happening over which we had no control."

"The boys were mining the roads," he said. "If a security officer was killed or wounded, the army would retaliate — go into homes, take people out and kill them. They didn't get the boys. The people affected are the innocent people."

"Now," the bishop added, "the militant groups have to change and be satisfied with some sort of autonomy, which the political parties were wanting but couldn't commit themselves to because they were afraid of the militants," the bishop added.

Perhaps the biggest change is that people are willing to talk openly about excesses by insurgents as well as by the army.

Mr. Murguesu said at first that he had "no problems" with the separatists. But then he described how he had been taken at gunpoint by six members of the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front, one of the five major separatist groups, on the ground that he had helped arrange the release of another trader who was abducted in a business dispute.

Headmaster Is Slain

A school headmaster who organized cricket matches between security forces and schools was shot to death in northern Sri Lanka, Reuters reported from Colombo, quoting government officials.

Chelliah Anandaratnam, head of St. John's College in Jaffna, was attacked as he rode his scooter. The officials said they suspected separatists in the killing.

The guerrillas had warned the headmaster not to go ahead with plans for cricket matches between security forces and students. The match was played but the second was postponed.

Syria Hints Assad Seeks To Aid in Hostage Crisis

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — Syria has been dropping cautious hints that President Hafez al-Assad is trying personally to solve the American hostage crisis in Beirut.

As diplomats here credited Syria with inspiring an offer by Nabih Berri, the Amal militia leader negotiating on behalf of the hijackers, to transfer the hostages to a Western embassy in Beirut, or to Syria, a pattern of growing Syrian determination has emerged.

Quoting Syrian sources, diplomats reported that Mr. Berri has been in Damascus incognito once, and perhaps twice, in the past few days to confer with Syrian officials and presumably to work out the offer he made Wednesday in Beirut.

In Washington, U.S. officials said they believed Mr. Berri had made secret trips to Damascus.

The official Syrian press agency announced that President Assad would leave for a delayed official visit to Czechoslovakia "within the next few days." Diplomats and analysts reasoned that Mr. Assad would not risk failure by leaving for Prague unless a solution has been found.

Diplomats said that in their dealings with Syrian contacts, they sensed a new desire to end the crisis quickly. Apart from the hostage situation, Syria is virtually isolated in the Arab world because of its role in helping Amal forces attack

the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

Also considered significant were rumors that Syria was determined to crack down on the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, or Party of God, a fundamentalist Shiite Moslem group believed responsible for hijacking the TWA airliner June 14 after it took off from Athens.

Moving the hostages to a Western embassy, as Mr. Berri suggested, would solve the problem of their safety, diplomats said.

But it would not restore their freedom of movement, as President Ronald Reagan has insisted be done.

That analysis prompted speculation among diplomats here that Mr. Assad, in fact, favored Mr. Berri's alternative suggestion: moving the hostages to Syria.

Mr. Berri's offer was conditioned on the hostages remaining either in a Western embassy or in Syria, pending release by Israel of the Shiite and other Lebanese prisoners being held in a prison camp at Ajlun.

Diplomats doubted that the Syrian leader could honor that part of the bargain without laying himself open to charges that Syria was conspiring in the hijacking it is known to have denounced.

Yet, such a transfer here would help save face for Mr. Berri by shifting responsibility to President Assad. Mr. Berri would not be seen as surrendering the hostages to the United States, but rather to his ally and protector in Damascus.

Theoretically, Syria as a sovereign state could order the transferred hostages' unconditional release by invoking the higher interests of the state.

Logically, Syria would want to keep the hostages on its territory the shortest possible time.

If Syria released the hostages without simultaneous Israeli release of the Lebanese prisoners, Mr. Berri would look foolish. But diplomats contend that Mr. Berri could not afford to dispute anything his Syrian ally chose to do.

Also far from clear is what Israel would be willing to do to help Syria accomplish what the Reagan administration demands — unconditional release of the Americans. Israel has little apparent reason to aid the Damascus regime.

Some diplomats say that the central problem is ensuring that both the Hezbollah extremists and the Israelis guarantee unconditional release of their prisoners.

Comecon Urged To Tighten Ties Within Trade Bloc

WARSAW (Reuters) — Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov of the Soviet Union and General Wojciech Jaruzelski of Poland, at a three-day conference that ended Thursday, accused the West of interfering in the affairs of Communist countries and vowed to strengthen the Comecon trade bloc.

Mr. Tikhonov attacked what he called "the imperialist policy of the arms race and interference in the internal affairs of other states."

General Jaruzelski said: "Imperialism wants to block the development of civilization and industry under socialism by applying elements of economic and technological warfare."

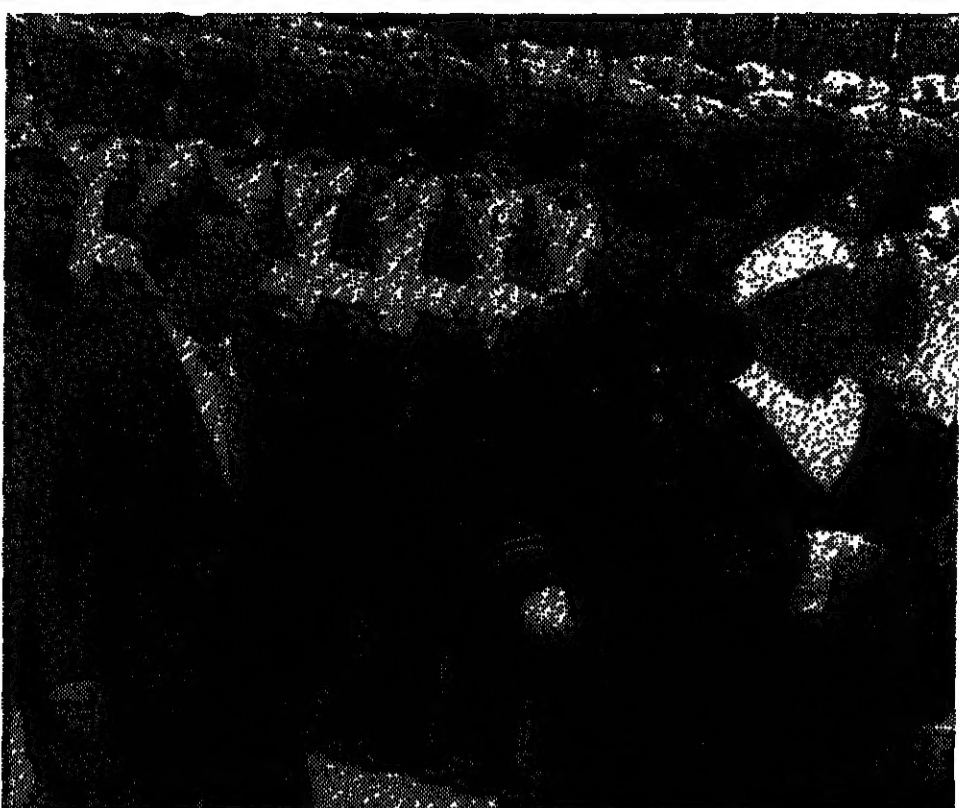
The 10 members of Comecon, the Soviet bloc trade and economic organization, adopted several accords designed to bind their economies more closely together. Member nations include the Soviet Union, its six East European allies, Cuba, Mongolia and Vietnam.

Water Shortage in Jamaica

United Press International

KINGSTON, Jamaica — A water shortage caused by a strike may lead the authorities to begin airlifting tourists off the island, officials said.

"It was inconceivable to us that a Lebanese aircraft could come freely into the United States despite the hijack situation," said Mel Brackert, president of the 5,000-member



Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran reviews a Chinese honor guard in Beijing.

Iranian Leader Is Visiting Beijing

Reuters

BEIJING — The speaker of Iran's parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, arrived Thursday in Beijing on a visit that diplomats said probably would concern arms purchases from China.

Mr. Rafsanjani, accompanied by Foreign Minister Ali-Akbar Velayati, is the first Iranian leader to visit China since the Iranian revolution in 1979, the Chinese press agency said.

"China would like to sell arms to Iran, which would like to buy, as it desperately needs them," a Western diplomat said. "But any trade would have to be done through a third country, probably North Korea."

Meanwhile, in reports monitored in Bahrain, Iraq and Iran both claimed successes in Gulf war fighting across the marshlands of southern Iraq.

Baghdad said its troops recaptured part of the Majnoon islands from Iranians stationed there since an Iranian offensive 16 months ago. Tehran reported an attack in the marshlands Tuesday night in which it killed more than 100 Iraqi soldiers and seized new territory.

Marshes cover much of the extensive southern war front, and the two operations may not have been in the same area.

An Iraqi military spokesman said the Third

Army Corps launched Operation Lightning Wrath on a front of 1,200 meters (about three-quarters of a mile) in the Majnoon Islands. He said the Iraqis counted 108 Iranian corpses and found weapons and equipment left behind by fleeing Iranian soldiers.

The artificial islands, near the Iran-Iraq border, are essentially a network of roads built before the war started in September 1980 to exploit oil deposits beneath the marshes.

Iran seized much of the region in an offensive in February 1984. Military observers said that, judging by the size of Thursday's attack and the number of casualties, it was unlikely that all the Iranian positions had been retaken.

Iran's national press agency, IRNA, monitored in London, said the Iranian operation Tuesday night succeeded in clearing parts of the marshlands of Iraqi troops.

IRNA said the operation was aimed at preventing the Iraqis from retaking positions and strategic waterways the Iraqis had seized in an offensive that began June 14.

Iran earlier said that during that operation its forces had occupied 100 square kilometers of Iraqi territory, including important waterways in the marshlands.

U.S. Intensifies Diplomatic Efforts

(Continued from Page 1)

can hostages without a specific request from the United States. The Reagan administration has declined to make such a request.

In Paris, the French government responded to Mr. Berri's formulation by saying that France "is always available when it is a question of protecting human lives and preventing suffering."

But French officials quickly added that France would not play the role of mediator or negotiator, suggesting that the French were offering their embassy in Beirut, or perhaps in Damascus, only as a temporary sheltering facility for the hostages on their way to freedom.

The French said Thursday that the release of the hostages must be unconditional. "We cannot act as substitute jailers," they said.

Mr. Shultz was reported Wednesday to have telephoned the French foreign minister, Roland Dumas, with a request for French involvement, according to reports

from Paris and from U.S. administration sources. But Mr. Shultz reportedly was unable to give the French diplomat the assurances he sought that Israel would agree to free the Arab prisoners quickly and thus enable the French to release the Americans.

Mr. Dumas then reportedly placed a telephone call to Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel to ask if Israel would set a timetable for the release of the Arab prisoners in return for France's taking over custody of the Americans. Mr. Peres declined to give such a commitment, indicating instead that there still was no clear American request for such a step, according to a report that originated in Jerusalem.

Israel's inner cabinet met for three hours after Mr. Dumas's call but made no decisions, Israeli radio said.

An Israeli official who demanded anonymity said Thursday that the Israeli government had been informed that "the French option

was definitely dead." The official said that the proposal was rejected because of French objections but he declined to elaborate.

The Israeli defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, took the floor of the Knesset, Israel's parliament, to restate in explicit terms his country's intention to release the Arab prisoners, who were rounded up in southern Lebanon and brought to Israel in April.

"Since then," Mr. Rabin said Wednesday, "the army has from time to time released groups of people and it is our intention to continue this policy in the future according to cabinet decisions." (WP, AP, UPI)

Jaruzelski to Visit Belgrade

United Press International

BELGRADE — General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, will pay his first visit to Yugoslavia sometime next month, a Yugoslav spokesman said Thursday.

N.Y. Airport Service Crew Spurns Lebanese Jet

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A union at Kennedy International Airport refused to service a Lebanese airliner on Tuesday and the union's leader said later that he would ask union members to refuse again Saturday when the airline's next flight is expected.

"It was inconceivable to us that a Lebanese aircraft could come freely into the United States despite the hijack situation," said Mel Brackert, president of the 5,000-member

Local 504 of the Transport Workers Union. "We are not going to sit around and be of convenience to the terrorists."

On Tuesday, members of Local 504, who work for the Allied Aviation Service Corp., refused to unload baggage or clean the Middle East Airlines jet after it landed. Management personnel at Allied handled the baggage and cleaned the aircraft, which was the airline's Flight 711.

A spokesman said that MEA had been scheduling one flight a week into the airport but had raised the number to two this week because of heavier summer traffic. "It was a move that had been planned for weeks," he said.

■ Anti-Terrorist Proposal

Robert C. Byrd, the Senate Democratic leader, said Thursday that he was introducing legislation for an international treaty to force the

arrest of known terrorists, Reuters reported from Washington.

Mr. Byrd, a Democrat of West Virginia, said he suggested the proposal at a White House luncheon with President Ronald Reagan this week but had not received a response.

The plan would impose sanctions on any country that did not sign the treaty or signed it and did not enforce its provisions, including arrest of known terrorists.

The treaty would call for the compilation of a list of known terrorists. If such terrorists lived in a country and were not arrested, the country would be asked to extradite them to any country seeking them.

Mr. Byrd also suggested that the United States should consider retaliation against those now holding the American hostages in in Lebanon after the 39 hostages were freed.

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House Agrees to Accept Senate Military Budget If Pensions Are Raised

WASHINGTON — The speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., said Thursday that House budget conferees would accept the Senate's higher military spending figure if Senate negotiators would stop insisting on changes in Social Security retirement payments.

Military spending and cost-of-living increases in pensions have been the two stickiest issues of the deadlocked conference, which broke up earlier this week over Social Security spending.

The House froze spending for the military while granting a cost-of-living raise for Social Security recipients. The Senate did the opposite, giving an inflation-related increase for the Pentagon, but not Social Security.

"We will accept their figures with regard to defense if they will accept our position on the cost-of-living adjustments," Mr. O'Neill, a Democrat of Massachusetts, said of the Senate.

He also said that his idea to increase the amount of Social Security income subject to tax for people with high incomes had been broached earlier in the conference, but it was "glossed over quickly" and rejected.

But the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Pete V. Domenici, a Republican of New Mexico, said that it was useless to continue until House conferees give up their stiff support of next year's Social Security cost-of-living raise, which the Republican-led Senate wants to scrap.

Mr. O'Neill, while saying he would not agree to abandon the raise next year, suggested that wealthy people could pay tax on 85 percent of their Social Security income. They now pay tax on 50 percent of it.

The House and Senate budgets would run about \$56 billion from the \$220 billion deficit in the 1986 fiscal year. The Senate's budget plan denied raises in Social Security and other government pension and benefit programs while allowing the military budget to grow at the rate of inflation.

The Democratic-controlled House did the opposite.

Tax Plan Called Costly
Earlier, David E. Rosenbaum of The New York Times reported from Washington:

The Congressional Budget Office has reported that President Ronald Reagan's tax revision plan would cost the government a significant amount of revenue over the next 15 years.

The findings Wednesday of the budget office, a nonpartisan agency that conducts economic and fiscal analyses for Congress, are sure to provide fuel for people who oppose the administration tax plan. But those who have been following the tax debate in Congress said it was much too early to predict the outcome.

Mr. Reagan has insisted, and most legislators have agreed, that any new tax system be "revenue neutral." When the president sent his tax package to Congress last month, the administration submitted detailed estimates showing that the plan would generate approximately the same amount of money over the next five years as the current tax system would.

The budget office analysis is not the official congressional assessment of the effects of the tax plan. That is now being prepared by the Joint Congressional Committee on Taxation and is expected to be published by the middle of next month. Nonetheless, the report released Wednesday is sure to be widely studied in Congress because it is the first thorough assessment of the tax plan performed outside the administration.

The budget office did not challenge the administration estimates of revenues that could be expected over five years. But it projected the effects of the plan for 15 years instead of just five. In doing so, it found that receipts from corporate taxes, as a portion of the gross national product, would drop from 1990 to 2000 as some provisions, especially the depreciation rules, were phased in and others were phased out.

"The longer-run revenue potential of the system as a share of GNP is likely to be much less than would be shown by a simple extrapolation of five-year revenue estimates to future years," the budget office declared.

Representative Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said that the figures "cast doubt on the balance of the president's plan." But the Illinois Democrat added that further study was needed before he could reach a final assessment.



An FBI surveillance photo taken Sept. 13, 1984, shows Richard Miller with Svetlana Ogorodnikov in California.

House Votes to Let Pentagon Use Lie Detectors on 4 Million

(Continued from Page 1)
senator Jack Brooks, Democrat of Texas. It would have continued the test program for another year. The Senate version of the authorization bill favored that approach.

"There is no scientific basis for relying on the polygraph as a valid indicator of veracity," Mr. Brooks said, warning that innocent persons might be denied jobs while spies possibly would slip through undetected.

"Hysteria to do something should not overwhelm our sound judgment," he said.

The Pentagon has stepped up use of polygraphs for various purposes, such as uncovering sources of news leaks and conducting criminal investigations. It has been pushing for several years to use lie detector tests to screen applicants or people holding security clearances.

The Defense Department relies

almost entirely on background checks and examination of police and other records for routine clearances permitting access to confidential or secret.

Because of staff shortages, the Pentagon's Defense Investigative Service has fallen at least 14 years behind in its assignment of re-checking employees who hold top-secret and special-access clearances.

Soviet Couple Pleads Guilty
In Los Angeles, Nikolay and Svetlana Ogorodnikov, Soviet immigrants accused of spying, reached a bargain with the government and pleaded guilty Wednesday to avoid possible life sentences.

Under the agreement, Mrs. Ogorodnikov is to be sentenced to 18 years. The sentencing will come later.

Her husband, in an unusual request, asked to be sentenced immediately, and he got eight years under the terms of the agreement.

A former agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Richard W. Miller, accused in the Ogorodnikov case, is to be tried later. The Ogorodnikovs were accused of conspiring last year with Mr. Miller while he was a counterespionage agent.

Elias Sarkis Is Dead at 61; Former Lebanese President

PARIS — Elias Sarkis, 61, the former president of Lebanon, died Thursday at his Paris home after a long illness, an official at the Lebanese Embassy said.

Mr. Sarkis, a Maronite Christian, was trained as a lawyer. He was appointed a judge at the Government Audit Office in 1953. In 1962, President Fuad Chehab named him director general of the president's office.

In 1976, at the height of Lebanon's civil war, he was elected with Syrian backing to a six-year presidential term. The election took place in dramatic circumstances, with the parliament convening under heavy shelling and deputies associated with leftist and Palestinian groups boycotting the voting.

Fighting was so heavy in Beirut that Mr. Sarkis had to be sworn in outside the capital, in the eastern city of Shtaura, and for the first two months of his term he could not get to the presidential palace.

In 1967 he was appointed governor of the Banque du Liban, Lebanon's central bank, where he reorganized the country's banking system after a major bank failure, the collapse of the Intra Bank.

He first ran for the presidency, which is traditionally occupied by a Maronite Christian, in 1970 but lost by one vote to Suleiman Frangieh.

Mr. Sarkis earned the respect of many Lebanese during his difficult term, although critics accused him of indecisiveness.

He enjoyed good relations with the United States throughout his term and organized the deployment of a multinational peacekeeping force of U.S., British, French



Elias Sarkis

and Italian troops in Beirut following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

Other deaths:

Felix Greene, 76, who was one of the first Western reporters to visit North Vietnam when he traveled there for the San Francisco Chronicle in the 1960s, of cancer June 15 in San Francisco.

William J. Driver, 67, former head of the Veterans Administration and the Social Security Administration, Tuesday of kidney failure in Washington.

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For U.S. Democrats, 'Bland Is Beautiful'

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Worried that any misstep would cost them heavy political damage, leaders of the Democratic Party have chosen a course of conscious invisibility for the time being, while searching

NEWS ANALYSIS

for clues to the path back to power. Under their new chairman, Paul G. Kirk Jr., the state chairmen and members of the Democratic National Committee went through three days of meetings this week and never raised their voices.

"This body is morally, spiritually and intellectually dead," said Richard M. Koster, a veteran member of the committee, said Wednesday. "It's just lying here like a piece of hamburger on the grill."

That is an overstatement, but the most striking aspect of the session was the deliberate effort by almost everyone to obey Mr. Kirk's command to lower the decibel level on such personal points of dispute as party rules, policy statements and the status of rival constituency caucus groups.

For 1985 Democrats, who are opening their sessions with prayers and patriotic songs, the motto seems to be "Bland Is Beautiful."

After watching Mr. Kirk push through a move to abolish the scheduled 1986 midterm convention over objections of some liberal activists, John C. White, who was party chairman during a troubled period from 1978 to 1981, said, "If I had tried to do that, we would have had armed guards in here."

Mr. White, a Texas moderate allied to former President Jimmy Carter, said that Mr. Kirk, a former

aide to Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, "could do what I couldn't because he's got the credentials" with party liberals.

Since Mr. Kirk's hard-fought election in January, he has moved methodically to alter the party's image as the willing agent of its activist constituencies.

In addition to killing the "mini-conventions," he has:

- Stripped a variety of demographic and ideological groups of their status as officially designated Democratic Party caucuses.

- Denied the black caucus's authority to designate its own choice as party vice chairman.

- Denounced organized labor's tactic of endorsing a presidential candidate before the primary elections begin.

- Defied pressure from women's groups for half the seats on a new party policy council, thus breaching the "equal division" rule for which they had battled.

Mr. Kirk has sent significant signals to the South and the West, where disaffection from the national presidential ticket of Walter F. Mondale and Geraldine A. Ferraro was sharpest in 1984, that their help is needed.

He has named white men from Southern and Western states to head two important party commissions: Donald L. Fowler, of South Carolina, to re-examine nominating rules, and Scott M. Matheson, a former Utah governor, to devise a policy statement for the midterm campaign.

Both panels are under orders from Mr. Kirk to work fast and keep controversy to a minimum. Brian Lunde, Mr. Kirk's executive director, said that the committee would invest \$500,000 in a se-



Paul G. Kirk Jr., Democratic National Committee chairman.

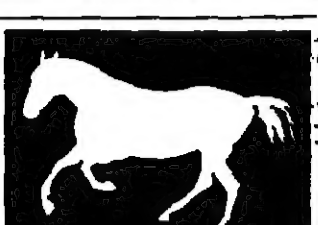
DEMOCRATIC

ries of in-depth interviews and a massive, 6,000-person voter poll, seeking themes that Democrats can use to regain support.

Mr. Lunde said that the study would be run by Phillip Koller, a marketing expert at Northwestern University, because "we're not even making the assumption that we know what questions to ask anymore."

About 2,000 Evacuated During California Blaze

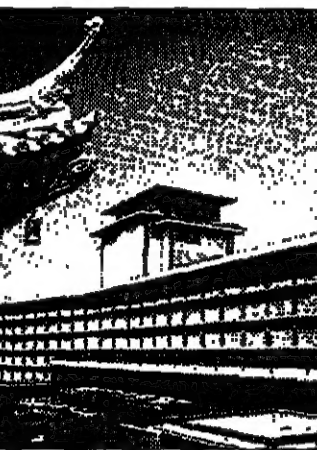
Los Angeles Times Service
COACHELLA, California — Toxic smoke drove about 2,000 people from homes and fields here and from the nearby towns of Thermal and Mecca after fire enveloped a warehouse packed with 25 tons of chemical pesticides and fertilizers. More than 130 people were treated Wednesday for nausea, eye irritation and respiratory ailments.



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Smith Seen Gaining as Zimbabwe's Whites Vote

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe — The small white minority of Zimbabwe went to the polls Thursday amid signs that Ian Smith, the conservative former prime minister, was gaining support from whites troubled by black majority rule.

Mr. Smith, who has said this will be his last campaign, has made a strong emotional appeal to the anxieties and anger of the 32,500 registered white voters, many of whom resent the Marxist rhetoric and variable economic policies of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government.

Mr. Smith, 66, was the leader during 14 years of white minority rule when the country was known as Rhodesia.

In recent days, he has drawn large and enthusiastic crowds in this southern city, where he is seeking re-election to Parliament, and in the capital of Harare.

Mr. Smith has spoken with growing incoherence against Mr. Mugabe, who led a black guerrilla struggle against his rule, and against his moderate white opponents, whom he accuses of disloyalty for breaking ranks with him in 1982.

His main opposition, the Independent Zimbabwe Group, has drawn lackluster crowds. It was heckled by a largely pro-Smith audience here Tuesday night.

Under a 1979 agreement that helped pave the way to black rule, whites have sole control over 20 of Zimbabwe's 100 parliamentary seats, even though they comprise less than 2 percent of the population. The agreement expires in 1987, when 70 parliamentary votes will be sufficient to alter or abolish the whites-only roll.

In the election Thursday, whites were choosing among the two main political groups and a handful of independents. The elections for the remaining 80 seats will take place Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. Smith, who has served 37 years in Parliament, won all 20 white seats in the 1980 pre-independence poll, but defections and interim by-elections have reduced the strength of his conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe Party to seven seats.

As the campaign began, Mr. Smith emphasized a desire to "reunite" the white community and to work with Mr. Mugabe. But in recent days he has made pointed attacks, and his descriptions of the white-ruled past have been more negative.

Mr. Smith received his greatest applause during a packed meeting of about 400 here Monday night when he said he would not apologize for having said as prime minister



Ian Smith

that he would not accept black majority rule "in a thousand years."

"In Parliament you will see white members apologizing to their new black masters for the white colonial regime," Mr. Smith told the crowd.

"It makes me sick to my stomach," he contended that Mr. Mugabe's "Communist" regime had allowed schools, health care, law and order and the economy to deteriorate and was "doing damage to our country" by advocating a one-party state.

He said countries such as the United States "are sick and tired of having insult and abuse heaped at them one day, and the next the begging bowl put in front of them."

By Mr. Mugabe's nonaligned government, Zimbabwe's biggest aid donors are the United States and Britain.

More than half of the white population has left Zimbabwe since independence, leaving about 100,000. Mr. Smith called the "brain drain" of skilled whites "this country's biggest problem."

The crowd, which was all white and generally over age 40, was hushed and respectful.

Tuesday night's audience of about 100 at the rally jeered Mr. Smith's opponent, Paddy Shields, a veteran member of Parliament, who said that the former prime minister was "a man with a problem for every solution" who led a party of "monsters and grotesques" and practiced policies of "eternal confrontation."

The crowd also heckled William Irvine, leader of the Independents and once a member of Mr. Smith's cabinet, who called his former leader "a spent force" who was "totally destructive."

Mr. Irvine accused Mr. Smith of lying and misrepresenting the Independents' positions on several issues, including the one-party state, which Mr. Irvine said they also opposed.

2 UN Agencies Quarrel Over Famine Aid

By Iain Guest
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Bureaucratic infighting is jeopardizing a new United Nations organization established to deal with emergency famine relief, according to diplomats and UN officials.

They fear that the squabble could damage the credibility of the United Nations and threaten its relief efforts.

Edouard Saouma, the director general of the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization, has strongly protested a decision by the newly established UN Office for Emergency Operations in Africa to purchase seed for Chad, which is suffering from a famine.

The protest was contained in a cable sent June 5 to the office's director, Bradford Morse, complaining that the purchase of the seed encroached on the older agency's responsibilities.

Diplomats here portrayed Mr. Saouma's cable as the first indication of serious rivalry within the UN system since the African office was established Dec. 17 to coordinate UN aid to 20 stricken nations.

They also described it as symptomatic of the resistance that Mr. Morse is encountering from UN agencies and Western aid donors in attempting to carve out a separate identity for the new organization within the UN system.

Mr. Saouma's protest stemmed from a decision by the Dutch government to allocate 250,000 guilders (about \$71,000) to the FAO for the purchase of 125,5 tons of rice seed for Chad. About 22 million people are affected by a drought in the country, but only 1.2 million are said to be receiving assistance.

Following a request from Mr. Morse, the funds were diverted to the Office for Emergency Operations, whose officials have since purchased the seeds.

Mr. Saouma protested in his cable that this should have been done by his agency, which is the specialized UN body that handles agriculture. The fact that the FAO was bypassed, he continued, indicates that the new office is assuming an "operational" role.

"This was not my understanding of what OEOA was supposed to be or do," the cable said, "and I trust that this is not in fact what is intended for the future."

One UN official in Geneva said



Edouard Saouma

that the impression of interagency squabbling would be "extremely damaging" to the UN's credibility at a time when 17.7 million people are estimated to be at risk from famine in Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique, Niger and Sudan.

The distribution of relief supplies has been hampered in Sudan and Ethiopia by heavy rains, a shortage of trucks, and other logistical bottlenecks.

At the same time, diplomats and UN officials in Geneva also said that the disagreement over Chad illustrated the larger problems facing the UN emergency operation.

These, they said, lie in defining its mandate clearly, establishing a separate identity at a time of no growth in the UN budget and persuading donors to continue providing emergency assistance.

UN officials agreed that the delivery of seed to Chad was clearly a form of emergency aid and thus within the scope of Mr. Morse's operation. At the same time, they said, it also fits the FAO's long-term aim of trying to increase food production in Africa.

Officials also said that they had detected a tendency for Mr. Morse's office to dramatize the African emergency, whereas FAO officials are presenting it as a problem of development and part of the perennial cycle of famine and drought that has affected much of the continent for several years.

They noted that the emergency office still considered 18 African countries to be affected by the crisis. According to the FAO, however, Tanzania, Zambia, Burundi and Rwanda all have had sufficiently good harvests to be considered out of danger. This leaves 14 nations still affected, according to the FAO.

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ILO Proposal Puts Onus On Multinational Firms

Reuters

GENEVA — The International Labor Organization ended Thursday a three-week annual assembly devoted largely to preventing industrial accidents such as the gas leak last year that killed more than 2,000 people in Bhopal, India.

But a resolution passed by the assembly that listed measures to improve safety in plants using dangerous substances and processes provoked a split between employer delegates and other representatives of the 150-nation UN agency.

The resolution proposed making multinational companies responsible for their subsidiaries and for ensuring that international safety standards are observed.

Employers from 26 countries, including the United States and West European nations, said that the resolution placed too much emphasis on the responsibility of multinationals.

The employers said that international standards should apply without distinction to all companies, whether or not they were multinational.

Francis Blanchard, the ILO's organization's director-general, described the resolution as the response to a plea by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India. In an address to the conference last week, the prime minister urged that multinationals be subject to a well-defined code of conduct.

Mr. Gandhi cited the Bhopal disaster, which occurred at a pesticide plant owned by a subsidiary of the American-owned Union Carbide Corp.

In another move to safeguard workers' health, delegates discussed new draft standards to protect employees exposed to risk through contact with asbestos, which can cause crippling and sometimes fatal lung diseases.

The conference was notably free of political polemics, although Soviet bloc countries repeated assertions that the ILO's structure and procedures were out of date and biased against communist and developing countries.

A draft resolution submitted by Moscow and its allies, calling for an overhaul of the ILO's watchdog system for checking alleged labor abuses and other breaches of conventions, failed to win sufficient backing to be considered for the second successive year.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Credibility, Too, Is Taxed

The Reagan administration, when it sent its tax reform plan to Congress last month, called the measure revenue-neutral. It would raise as much by lowering rates. Now we are told that the Treasury has suddenly found that the plan would lose from \$9 billion to \$18 billion a year, in 1983 dollars. If it took full effect.

The administration also nurtured the impression that typical families would gain from its plan, and that the losers would mostly be schemers. It said that the burden on most individual taxpayers would fall while the burden on businesses would rise; that among individuals, winners would vastly outnumber losers (three-fifths would win, one-fifth break even, one-fifth lose); and that the winners would be found in all income classes. The president called his plan pro-family. The Treasury later presented data showing that middle-income families, in particular, would gain.

Yet now it turns out these statistics apply only to those middle-income families with one earner, and most such families have two. The two-earner families would lose, the Treasury confesses. It is said that the administration may rewrite parts of the plan to correct this.

It is hard to believe the administration did not understand the basic fiscal and distributional contours of its plan — how much would be raised, who would pay — before submitting it to Congress. We believe that it has been improvising, and there are other examples.

The figures it has published make the business tax increase look larger than it would be, and the tax cut for those in the very highest income brackets smaller. The business figures do not make full allowance for the transition rules that Congress almost always includes in major tax bills to blend new provisions into the economy; because they defer effective dates, these rules cost revenue. The business figures, moreover, also run only through 1990. A major tax-reducing provision for business, allowing depreciation write-offs to rise with inflation, would not take appreciable effect for several years after that. The result? No one knows what business taxes eventually would be.

The administration is entitled to sell its tax plan as hard as it can. But it is losing credibility by the way it is doing so. In a way it is also diminishing the debate. The tax plan reaches to every corner of the economy; it is not a used car. Congress needs to be told honestly where it does not work, as well as where it does.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Closing Money Laundries

U.S. banks and law enforcement agencies are finally moving against money-laundering — the disguising of illegally earned cash. Until recently, too many bank tellers did not even twitch when brought bags of limp \$20 bills and asked for large cashier's checks. Banks are supposed to report suspicious cash but most are just starting to comply. Federal agents, spurred by Congress and the president's Commission on Organized Crime, are at last coordinating with banks and taking action.

Now the Justice Department proposes to make money-laundering a crime. It is a necessary step. Bank reports can help to expose drug and gambling operations. But the law does not clearly reach the underlying vice of accepting and legitimizing cash from such activities.

The Reagan administration's bill aims not just at banks but at any channel used to convert hot currency. It seeks to punish mob financiers and to stimulate financial institutions to help catch them. The bill aims in all the right directions. Now Congress must decide whether it sweeps too broadly.

One apparent excess is the bill's attempt to catch third and fourth parties in its net. The bill would make it a crime not only to wash illicit money but also knowingly to use it in any transaction. That could implicate anyone who takes a mobster's money. It could punish someone who knowingly deals with a launderer — or who acts "with reckless disregard" of some money's illicit source. Would that punish a car dealer or real estate broker for a careless transaction? If so, the bill goes too far.

Quite properly, the bill would encourage bank employees to report any suspicion of laundering by protecting them from suit if their suspicions are false. It would also limit taking bank records to the authorities without an official request or court order. Left unclear is what becomes of such records if they never lead to prosecution. Could intelligence agencies share and store them without restrictions? Again, Congress had better spell things out.

The proposed law looks like a creative step to pursue hoodlums through their legitimate and illicit bankers. It deserves careful study both for its strengths and potential dangers.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Plutonium — Ho Hum

Whenever plutonium is bought, sold and shipped from one country to another, that is grounds for concern. Switzerland had earlier sent some spent fuel from a nuclear reactor to France for reprocessing and now wishes to bring the separated plutonium back for use in its own nuclear program. Because the fuel originally came from the United States, the Swiss need U.S. approval to move it. The point is not that the Swiss are proposing anything unusual, but precisely the opposite — these shipments are becoming common, and American approval seems routine. It ought not to be.

Plutonium is highly toxic, and, of course, nuclear weapons can be made with it. There is quite a lot of it around, mostly in the hands of the five countries that maintain nuclear armories. But at least their weapons are under military control. The movement of plutonium into the civilian economy as a fuel raises other kinds of anxiety. The more widely the stuff is dispersed among civilian power stations and laboratories, moving along the highways and rails, the greater become the chances of loss, theft, mishandling and misuse. In the absence of any compelling reason to expand the trade in plutonium, there is a pretty strong argument for keeping it out of circulation.

Switzerland has no nuclear weapons, nor any intention of developing them. Its interest in plutonium is solely in its potential for generating electricity. But it is not really the power supply that is in question here. The early promise of the breeder reactor has faded, and only the breeder requires plutonium fuel. Experience shows the breeder reactor to be enormously costly and utterly uneconomical.

Why do governments spend large amounts of money to pursue research on the breeder, as Switzerland will do with this plutonium? Perhaps because it is a way of asserting a country's command of nuclear technology in general. Switzerland is a major producer of nuclear equipment and, unfortunately, it has not always been careful about its customers. Within the past decade the Swiss have sold equipment to Pakistan that may be useful to that country in its attempts to build weapons.

A standard nuclear power reactor, using uranium as fuel, does not have large implications for the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The fuel will not make bombs. But when a reactor uses plutonium, the wall between nuclear power and nuclear weapons becomes frail and porous. That is why, in a world that has plenty of uranium, it is unwise for governments to mess around with plutonium fuels. It would be equally unwise of the United States to get into the habit of approving these international transfers of plutonium with nothing more than a nod and a shrug.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The UN's Unseen Successes

The United Nations celebrated [this week] the 40th anniversary of the signing of its Charter in San Francisco. It is a good time to wonder about the role the UN has played. It was founded with less naive optimism than the League of Nations, but does it not share the same illusion? And is it not stricken with the same inability to prevent conflicts?

But it would be unjust to consider only the

organization's failures. Successes are harder to enumerate: How can we count the wars that, thanks to the UN, did not break out? Security Council meetings, however virulent, have the effect of a safety valve. The blue-helmeted soldiers of UN interim forces have often separated warring factions. And a new style of diplomacy has developed. The 19th century was that of nationalisms. The 20th will be that of international organizations.

—Le Monde (Paris).

Negotiating With Terrorists Can Make Sense

By Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

NEW YORK — On Jan. 23, 1968, the North Koreans seized the Pueblo, U.S. electronic intelligence ship, killing one crewman and capturing 82 others. The prisoners were cruelly treated and subjected to trial as criminals. The Johnson administration worked hard behind the scenes for their release. It took 11 months.

During those 11 months, life went on much as usual in the United States. "Every day that passed during those 11 months," Lyndon Johnson later wrote, "the plight of those men obsessed and haunted me." But he did not permit their plight to obsess his government. He instructed his administration to play down the incident. There was no "Day One . . . Day 30 . . . Day 300" on television. He did not ex-

ploit the prisoners for domestic political advantage. Nor did he allow the government to become itself a North Korean prisoner.

Eleven years later, when the Iranians seized 61 Americans, Jimmy Carter, like Lyndon Johnson, felt personally involved. "The safety and well-being of the American hostages became a constant concern for me, no matter what other duties I was performing as president," he wrote. But, unlike Mr. Johnson, he permitted the hostages to become the constant concern of his whole administration. He played up the crisis, and TV cooperated. All this greatly satisfied the Iranians. He used the hostages in his campaign for re-election. He allowed their

government's capacity to think and act. The government itself will become a Shiite hostage.

The media glare denies Mr. Reagan the capacity for behind-the-scenes maneuver. The best means in his power to save his administration from obsession and paralysis is to get the hostages out quickly. If this can be done without visible concessions, so much the better. If it requires a public request to Israel to release the Shiite prisoners, do it that way. But get the hostages out.

We all know the argument against this proposal: Negotiation now will invite further terrorism. In fact, negotiation now does not exclude the possibility of a later, more effective retaliation. Nor does it exclude the abundance of possible measures to increase airport security and the safety of air travel. Nor does it exclude the mobilization of world opinion through the United Nations, with a focus on proposals for an anti-terrorism covenant.

The anti-terrorism argument deserves a more thoughtful examination. The argument is that terrorism will continue until terrorists are shown that the costs outweigh the benefits. This theory of the terrorists as a pack of cost-benefit analysts is obviously defective. They are not rational men weighing gains against losses. They are religious fanatics for whom death in a great cause is its own reward. Like 19th-century nihilists, they believe in the philosophy of the deed — the deed as an end in itself, regardless of consequences. Refusal to negotiate will not stop terrorism.

What refusal to negotiate is more likely to do is to discourage future terrorists from bothering to take hostages; they will murder on the spot. It is a fallacy to suppose the Shiites to be meticulous bookkeepers. We must not project rationalist Western concepts on alien cultures.

If this is so, let us at once liberate both the hostages and the government of the United States.

The writer, a historian, is professor of the humanities at the City University of New York. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Nations Have Added to the Anarchy

By Henry Steele Commager

AMHERST, Massachusetts — Nothing can justify the terrorism practiced by the Shiites, the Iranians, the Palestinians and other desperate groups who wage war on innocent victims. But then what can justify terrorism as introduced and practiced by most of the great powers whenever it served their ends over the past century or so?

For what is terrorism but resort to deadly violence against random and innocent victims, and shattering the fabric of society with blood and fire?

What is most sobering is that all the Old World nations practiced intermittent terrorism throughout the 19th century: the British in India, the Belgians in the Congo, the Russians and Poles against their own Jews, the Turks against Armenians.

Americans, too, must confess their own history of terrorism against those they feared or hated or regarded as "lesser breeds." Thus, the extermination of the Pequot Indians as early as 1637; the Sand Creek massacre of 300 Cheyenne women and children in 1864 — and this after the tribe had surrendered; the atrocities against Filipinos struggling for independence at the beginning of this century; the 1969 massacre of 450 Vietnamese women, children and old men at My Lai.

The formal rationalization — we might almost say legitimization — of terrorism came with World War II when all the major participants abandoned "precision" bombing, directed against the military, for saturation bombing directed against civilians. It was a policy that eventually took the lives of millions of women and

children in London, Coventry, Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, Moscow, Tokyo and scores of other "open cities." The climax of all this was the Holocaust in Germany and, in 1945, the fateful use of the atomic bomb at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

By the Vietnam War, terrorism was so taken for granted that it almost ceased to excite comment. The Vietnamese practiced it in the traditional form of jungle warfare, Americans practiced it more systematically by pouring seven million tons of bombs on Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos (with none of which America was technically at war) — three times the tonnage dropped on Germany and Japan during World War II. As the great powers take their own terrorism for granted, they should not be surprised when desperate fanatics, unable to wage traditional or "legitimate" warfare, emulate their betters.

What Justice Louis D. Brandeis said a half century ago is now more relevant to the global than to the domestic scene: "In a government of laws the existence of the government will be imperiled if it fails to observe the law scrupulously. Our government is the potent, the omnipotent teacher. For good or ill it teaches the whole people by its example. If government becomes a lawbreaker it breeds contempt for the law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy."

What confronts us now is international anarchy.

The writer, a historian, is professor emeritus at Amherst College. He contributed this to The New York Times.

America's Outdated Constitution

By Arthur S. Miller

WASHINGTON — The time has come for Americans to take a hard look at their Constitution. Is it up to present and future needs? The answer, clearly, is a resounding no.

Almost 200 years after its drafting, serious shortcomings are evident in the world's oldest, fundamental law. Most obvious is how presidents are elected. Last year's electoral campaign was both an exercise in systematic boredom and a latter-day Roman circus. It utilized instead of stimulating informed discussion. Other countries do it better.

Another shortcoming is the separation of powers — which are not separated. The Constitution established a system of separate institutions sharing powers — an invitation for battle rather than a way to govern efficiently. No president is able to govern as does, for example, Britain's prime minister. He must negotiate treaties with Congress and interest groups. Coherent policy is impossible.

Another flaw is the social pathology of factionalism. Special interests dominate narrow segments of public policy. The overall public or national interest is lost in a welter of groups pursuing their separate goals.

Thus Americans have a governmental system that, as Lord Macaulay said, is "all sail and no anchor."

Factionalism is far from cured. Yale University's Robert Dahl believes that "representatives in modern democratic countries find it extremely difficult and at times impossible to assert sufficient control over the policy process to bring them under control." This means that the people "have lost final control

over the agenda of public affairs."

Then there is the defect of federalism, as it has evolved. The United States is split politically into 50 states, but economically it is one huge common market. That makes no constitutional sense.

Add the social pathology of nationalism, which is factionalism writ large to encompass the entire world. The Constitution is largely an instrument to resolve domestic affairs. Those who drafted it did not foresee a technologically shrinking planet and several terrible vulnerabilities, none of which has been adequately confronted: nuclear war, population growth, the gap between rich and poor, persistent unemployment, racism, sexism, religious prejudice and the extinction of species.

The U.S. Constitution, in sum, is not up to the needs of the day. Changes should be made soon, and by design rather than, as in the past, by drift. All this suggests the need for a new constitutional convention.

Some fear another convention, believing it would be divisive. They think the Bill of Rights might be abolished, and Supreme Court decisions on such matters as school prayer and abortion reversed.

That is a counsel of despair. There will be constitutional change, and it is better to plan it than merely to react to what Alexander Hamilton called "accidental and force." If France could write a new constitution as it did in 1958, why not the United States?

The United States has survived and prospered not because of the Constitution but in spite of it. As Princeton University's Rufus Miles said, "The extraordinary affluence of the United States has been produced by a set of fortuitous, nonreproducible, and nonstatutable factors."

The world is far different now from that of 1787 when the Constitution was written — so different that a new structure of government should get serious attention. Thought should be given to such matters as these:

- Finding another way of electing the president.
- Moving toward a version of the parliamentary system.
- Splitting the presidency. America is the only major nation that has the same person as chief of state and head of government. (This was one reason why it was so hard to impeach Richard Nixon; one senator called impeachment "akin to regicide.")
- Creating 10 to 12 regions out of the present 50 states.
- Making Congress a unicameral body of not more than 100 members.
- "Constitutionalizing" the giant corporations, which now, as "private" governments, rule as much as or more than public government.

All this would be no panacea, but it would help. It is time to get on with it.

The writer, professor emeritus of constitutional law at George Washington University, is preparing a book on constitutional change. He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

We the People

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

etc., etc., etc.

IT'S SO MUCH SIMPLER MY WAY!

The writer, professor emeritus of constitutional law at George Washington University, is preparing a book on constitutional change. He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

Nakasone as Free-Trader: Just an Act?

By Hobart Rowen

TOKYO — Perhaps no one is in a better position to assess the tension between the United States and Japan than Ambassador Mike Mansfield, who last month completed his eighth year in the post.

Many Japanese I have met here prefer to believe that the present difficulties are just another sparring round between U.S. and Japanese trade interests.

Officials such as Makoto Kuroda, director of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry's international trade policy bureau, do not take the situation lightly, but despair that much can be done about it. "The situation is in a sense unreasonably emotional, and we're worried about it," Mr. Kuroda said. But he saw no way to calm "these mounting frustrations."

Mr. Mansfield agreed, saying, "This is the most serious and difficult period in our relationship — a relationship he called the world's most important."

Reagan administration officials say Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is doing the best he can to open the Japanese market, but is being frustrated by the bureaucracy. But others close to the process insist that Mr. Nakasone "is as good an actor" as Ronald Reagan, posing for the Americans as a believer in open markets, but failing to demand support from his Liberal Democratic Party faction in the Diet.

As one observer noted, Mr. Nakasone "can't afford to alienate his rural supporters in the LDP."

It seems clear that the highly touted "action program" Mr. Nakasone promised Mr. Reagan will have limited results against the huge U.S. trade deficit.

Mr. Mansfield does not welcome congressional attempts to punish Japan. He believes Congress has "become mesmerized by that \$36-billion trade deficit of last year." More attention should be paid, he said, to the global nature of the problem: The 1984 U.S. deficit with the world, \$123 billion, was almost twice 1983's.

The latest proposed "quota" for the situation, a 20-percent U.S. import surcharge, would be useless. As Kazuo Nakazawa, director of the international-affairs

department of Japan's largest business federation, points out, a further depreciation of the yen against the dollar would soon wipe out the effect of the surcharge.

Mr. Mansfield accepts the view among economists here and in the United States that as much as two-thirds of the problem can be attributed to the overvalued dollar. And that is the consequence of too loose a U.S. fiscal policy and too tight a Japanese fiscal policy.

Like his friend Kiichi Miyazawa of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party here, Mr. Mansfield would like to see Japan expand its spending on domestic projects. Mr. Miyazawa believes that for all of Japan's economic might, Japanese families lack true prosperity. The foremost deficiency is in housing: Japanese bristle at Sir Roy Deelman's denigrating description of their "rabbit hutchies," but admit it accurately describes many Japanese dwellings. Perhaps less than one-third of the homes in Tokyo have a direct sewer connection. Roads are in bad repair. Public park space in Tokyo is a pitiful one-twentieth per capita of what is available in Washington. And investing more money at home, Mr. Miyazawa believes, would stimulate economic growth, attract imports and reduce capital outflows, thus strengthening the yen.

But despite an inflation rate of only about 1 percent, the government insists any new fiscal stimulus, citing the already large budget deficit.

Alan Wolff, former deputy trade representative, has noted that the United States is on an overconsumption binge while Japan underconsumes. "This," he said, "is why there is no fundamental solution to U.S.-Japanese relations to be found in any specific list of tariff or nontariff barriers to be removed by Japan."

All this is not to say that Japan — which has been opening its market to some extent — should not abandon protectionist devices.

But as one journalist said, "Most Japanese have a hard time admitting that we do anything wrong."

The Washington Post.

'The Work, My Friends, Is Peace'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — It is one of the many ironies of our time that the nations of the world are involved in another spasm of international terrorism on the 40th anniversary of the signing of the peace charter of the United Nations.

And yet it is not surprising, for many of the nations that committed themselves to abide by its principles and code of conduct — including not only the Soviet Union but also the United States — have not done so. And are now faced with the consequences of their failure.

Nobody who was present at the creation of the United Nations in San Francisco 40 years ago thought the organization could solve conflicts between major nations that could not be resolved by negotiation. But did, no matter how outrageous. But there was at least a hope then that these "principal powers" might cooperate to avoid or control events that threatened the common security of their peoples. Sometimes they did.

The United States and the Soviet Union agreed to stop nuclear test explosions in the atmosphere, on the reasonable theory that, whatever else they could not control the winds, which paid no attention to borders and might carry nuclear fallout to lands as well as seas.

They also signed an agreement, which they have honored, not to export the means of producing nuclear weapons to other nations, and promised to negotiate a nuclear arms limitation agreement, which after almost a generation they have not honored.

What they did not imagine at San Francisco was how they could control what the Russians encourage — regional wars of "national liberation" — or what they would do about the tactics of political or religious factions within states that blew up embassies and airlines and threatened the security of international commerce.

Not only modern airlines but also modern cities are vulnerable. For example, a few determined and knowledgeable saboteurs, crawling through the electric bowels of New York, could easily paralyze part of the city. This may be melodramatic, but we have to be careful about this present madness. Terrorists have demonstrated that they can get all the bombs they want. It is probably beyond their finances to get atomic weapons, but even if they got atomic wastes and dumped them into harbors, they could put cities at risk.

What is to be done? The thought here is that President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, might take time out to cooperate on the control of terrorism and security, which both of them demand. If Mr. Gorbachev used his influence in Syria, and Mr. Reagan appealed to Israel, this immediate crisis could probably be settled by the Fourth of July — not a bad day for freedom.

But to do so they would probably have to remember their treaty commitments under the Charter of the United Nations, which in the confusion and contention of the last 40 years they have forgotten.

Actually, the principles and rules of conduct for the nations as defined in the UN Charter were as clear and simple as the American Declaration of Independence. The Charter just said it was a bad idea to use military force to settle political differences, and maybe it would be better for everyone concerned to stick to the rules of the United Nations rather than blaming it for their troubles.

On April 11, 1945, the night before he died, President Roosevelt drafted a speech he hoped to deliver at the UN Conference in San Francisco. He never made it, but the draft of that speech has been preserved.

"The work, my friends," he wrote in his own hand, "is peace. More than an end of this war — an end to the beginning of all wars."

The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with a strong and active faith."

He died the next morning, secure in his faith. But the doubts remain.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Owen, Not Brooke

In his opinion column, "Most Wars Seem a Good Idea at the Time" (June 14), William Pfaff attributes the lines, "at every jolt . . . comes gurgling from the froth-corrupted lungs/ Behind the white eyes/ writhing in his face/ His hanging face, like a devil's sick of sin/ If you could hear, at every jolt the blood/ Come gurgling from the froth-corrupted lungs/ Bitter as the cud/ Of vile, incurable sores on innocent tongues —" My friend, you would not tell with such high zest/ To children ardent for some desperate glory/ The old lie: Dulce et decorum est/ Pro patria mori."

Mr. Pfaff's sentiments are well placed, but he should be a bit more attentive to his documentation.

JOHN M. McMAHON, Karlsruhe, West Germany.

Close, but No Sitar

Regarding "Gandhi and Reagan: An Understanding Is Progress" (June 21) by Philip Geyelin:

The author writes: "India's long frontiers with the Soviet Union, China and Pakistan will determine his [Rajiv Gandhi's] policy." Let me

point out that India shares not only with the Soviet Union.

RAMACHANDRAN NAIR, Zurich.

Futilely Anti-Racism?

Regarding "Anti-Racism Concert Draws 100,000 in Paris" (June 17):

I attended part of the concert against racism at the Place de la Concorde. The atmosphere was reminiscent of the Woodstock festival and the late 1960s. The public came, had a good time and returned home. Can deep-seated prejudices be eradicated through concerts and songs?

The festivity of the event, the naive assumption that people subjected to different types of discrimination and intolerance will unite across political and national lines in order to reject all forms of racism, was highlighted by a banner carried by spectators that proclaimed "No Anti-Racism Without Anti-Zionism."

MICHEL FINGERHUT, Paris.

Carb the Rhetoric

In response to "Reagan (or Is It McCarthy?) on Nicaragua" (June 19):

My thanks to Abraham Brumberg for his succinct analysis. I, too, am fed up with overblown fear of Communism. I do not have "illusions about Communist regimes," but I do know the reality of the brutal dictators the United States has installed and supported in Latin America — all somehow justified by this fear.

RACHEL POOLEY, La Rochelle, France.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cable: Herald Paris. ISSN: 0294-8052.

Director de la publication: Walter N. Thayer

Asia Headquarters, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel.: 255618. Telex: 61170
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Mackenzie, 65 Long Walk, London W22 1JF. Tel.: 0181-808-0802. Telex: 620021
Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Langbein, Postfach 15, 8000 Frankfurt 1, FRG. Tel.: 416721
S.A. on capital of 1,000,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 733021126. Communication Paritaire No. 41337
U.S. subscription: \$322 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1985

Updating the Salzburg Marionettes With a New Art

by Alan Levy

SALZBURG — For the first act of Offenbach's "The Tales of Hoffmann," when Hoffmann conjures up his recollection of the doll Olympia, she materializes like a genie in a wisp of smoke. In the second act, the Venetian dancers swirl through the columns of Giulietta's palace. In the third act, the sinister Dr. Miracle exits by opening and closing a door, but re-enters by walking through the door — and, a little later, when Miracle is sitting in a chair listening to Antonia sing her life away, there is a miraculous switch of identities.

But perhaps the greatest miracle is that most of the performers are 18 inches to three feet (46 to 92 centimeters) tall and made of wood, while some are just laser-beam projections. For the Salzburg Marionette Theater's first production of "Hoffmann," Günther Schneider-Siemssen, resident stage designer for the Vienna State Opera and the Salzburg Festival, has created four holograms for the miniature stage.

Holography is not just a new science, but a new art. Dennis Gabor, a Hungarian-born Briton, won the 1971 Nobel Prize in physics for discovering the theory of holography in 1948. At that time, Gabor used mercury-vapor lamps, since the first laser wasn't built until 1960. Today's holography utilizes intersecting laser beams to create a layered "picture" on a photographic plate. After the plate has been developed and shot through once again by lasers, it will present the three-dimensional image that Schneider-Siemssen has sought for nearly a decade, with the help of the Messerschmitt works in Bavaria, the Holographic Museum in Palheim near Cologne, the Light Fantastic team in England, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"The Tales of Hoffmann," which opened without the use of holograms on May 24, will premiere with them on July 28 for the Salzburg Festival.

No matter how well the holographic "Hoffmann" fares, Offenbach will still play second fiddle to Mozart in the latter's native city. Four Mozart operas are among the eight in the Salzburg Marionettes' 1985 repertoire. "Mozart," says Gretl Aicher, the theater's third-generation director, "is the height of beauty. He has drama, tension, and music — and the marionettes feel it."

Using master tapes of the best recordings as their voices, these tiny performers are adored by many opera lovers who have tired of the vagaries of opera with live singers. Which is why, from Easter to October and then again at Christmas time and during Mozart's birthday week (Jan. 27-Feb. 1, 1986), up to 340 patrons at a time pay 200 to 350 schillings (about \$9.50 to \$16.25) to sit in red plush splendor beneath a stucco ceiling studded with gilded cherubs and be transported to a world of magic, music and il-

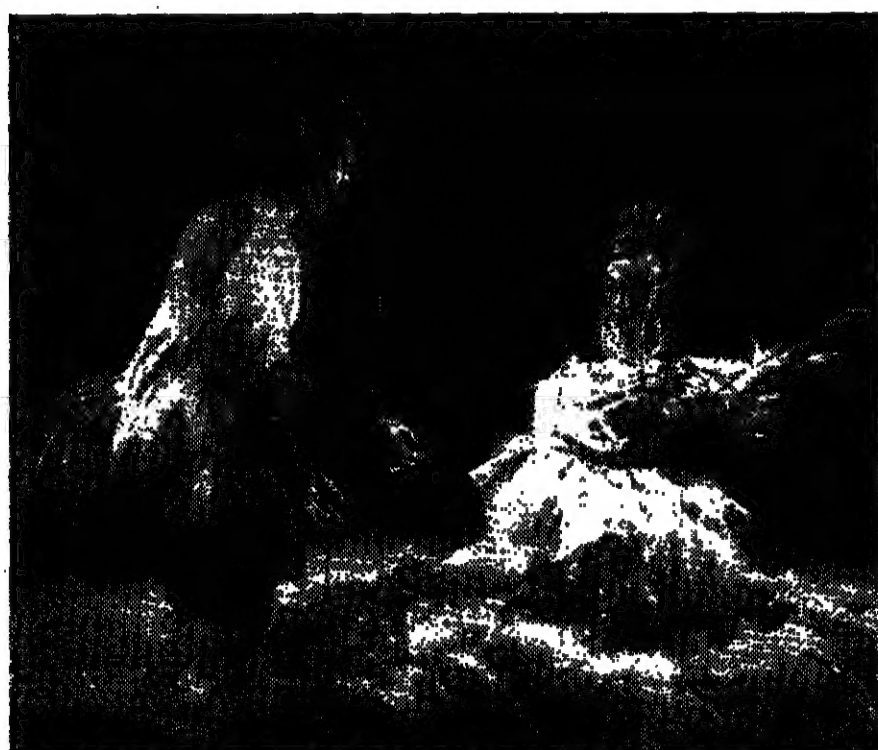


Schneider-Siemssen's Act 3 holographic design for "The Tales of Hoffmann."

sion as Don Giovanni departs to hell or Tamino and Pamina pass through the caves of fire and water armed only with faith and a flute.

As with holography, these are spectacular effects, yet often there is more awe, and applause, for the small gestures: Leporello unfolding, accordion fashion, Don Giovanni's list of conquests, or the mini-barber of Seville giving Bartolo a shave. Each marionette comes in two sizes: one for foreground scenes, one for background appearances. As the critic Harold C. Schonberg once observed in The New York Times: "It's the damndest thing. You forget that marionettes are on stage. Papageno sweeping lustfully after Papagena and colliding with one of the priests is a touch of legitimate humor that the opera house cannot give us. Marionette tenors are more handsome than real-life tenors; the girls are prettier than most operatic sopranos. 'The Magic Flute' really performs magic."

THE company that makes this magic started at the local spa in 1913, when Anton Aicher, a sculptor and teacher who put on private puppet shows for his academic friends, went public with a performance of Mozart's pastoral opera, "Bastien and Bastienne," written when the prodigy was 11. Subscribing to the dictum of German poet Heinrich von Kleist (1777-1811), who wrote, "Grace appears at its purest in



Papageno and Papagena in "The Magic Flute."

that human figure which has either an unlimited awareness or none at all, that is, in a jointed doll or in a god." Aicher turned to puppets as the match for Mozart's purity and perception.

That first night, Aicher's son Hermann, then 11, manipulated the magician Colas. With piano accompaniment and live singers, "Bastien" so thrilled the crowd that it was repeated twice weekly well into the summer. That autumn, the Aichers rented a baroque hall downtown and refurbished it into a proper puppet theater. It was home for the Salzburg Marionettes for 49 years, until its walls were pronounced unsafe.

The late pianist Wilhelm Backhaus eventually persuaded Salzburg's conservatory, the Mozarteum, to give the marionettes a former gambling casino that had come into its custody. The municipal, provincial, and federal governments contributed toward renovating the hall while the Aicher puppeteers themselves built the stage and all its supporting technology.

Hermann Aicher gradually took over from his father, revitalizing the marionettes — who had suffered a decline into Punch-and-Judy bouts after World War I — by thrusting them back into the world of opera. He initiated tours in Austria and Europe, then a total of 16 American tours. They made the marionettes world-famous, but none of this was really lucrative while a typical perfor-

mance required two-dozen live musicians, singers, and speakers under the stage.

After a few disastrous attempts to use gramophones instead of singers, Aicher bided his time until tape recordings came along shortly after World War II. For the 1951-52 U.S. winter tour, he engaged a tape technician, but was not satisfied with the tone quality until the following summer, when a radio recording of the Salzburg Festival's "Magic Flute" convinced him his company could dispense with live musical talent.

Every puppeteer (there are 14) is assigned specific roles, often two or three in one opera, as well as a second job: administrator, carver, stagehand, etc. For their ballet production, "Nutcracker," each human worked intensively with the choreographer on mastering just one role. "Ballet is another art," admits Gretl Aicher, who succeeded her father, Hermann, when he died in 1977.

MALE puppeteers play only male roles while some of the women can do both males and females. Is this sexism? Gretl Aicher thinks not. "Men bring too much power to the female roles. Male marionettes do require more energy, but a woman who has that strength tends to have more curiosity and can, psychologically, think within a male character. After all, women have influenced the thinking of men for centuries." To prove her point, that night she was Don Giovanni and the next she was Count Almaviva and also manipulated Figaro when he wasn't on stage with the Count.

Schneider-Siemssen was not a name to be reckoned with in 1951 — just a young stage designer from Germany doing his first set for the Salzburg Landestheater. When the marionettes' designer for "The Magic Flute" left unexpectedly, he stepped in to do the sets a fortnight before the premiere. There was such rapport between man and marionette that he has been their exclusive designer ever since — for 28 productions in 34 years. He rebuilt the stage to put the puppeteers, who used to stand behind the scenery, up on an overhead bridge, thus affording the settings more depth. He put in a revolving stage — and now holography.

And he sees his holographic "Hoffmann" as a stepping stone to "actors" one day peopling seemingly solid rooms and settings that are entirely composed of light on stage. The progression of this concept from the marionette theater to the full-sized stage is not a physical problem, just a financial one. Can you imagine what we could do with the phantom ship in "The Flying Dutchman" or in "Macbeth, Banquo's ghost?"

Salzburger Marionettentheater, Schwarzschanze 24, A-5024 Salzburg, tel. (0662) 72406.

Alan Levy is a Vienna-based author and journalist.

Sending Out Top-Caliber Musicians Into a World of Underemployment

by Bernard Holland

NEW YORK — Every generation has its handful of great performers. They appear in equal numbers regardless of intellectual climate, economic health or the systems of education which reared them.

But at the level just below greatness, there has been big growth since World War II. Music schools have been turning out more and better top-caliber musicians — ones who can play louder, faster and more accurately, who read music with impressive fluency and move easily from style to style.

The wrenching question for music educators — which will have to be dealt with decisively in the next generation — is what promising students are going to do once they finish school. Concert and opera life has expanded — especially in the chamber music field — but the increased opportunities are nowhere near to matching the flood of job seekers.

Only a few conservatory graduates will have solo careers; Colburn Artists, the New York firm, says it receives three to five requests for management every week, but took on only four new artists last year. The market for orchestra positions is more competitive than ever; the Chicago Symphony, which has had 11 openings the last year — an unusually high number — reports that there were 240 candidates for one second violin position and 159 for a viola chair.

Says Joseph Polisi, the president of the Juilliard School, "A disproportionate number of graduates with expectations of a professional career in music are going out into a field which is already fully employed."

The other problem before the music world — more difficult to grasp yet crucially in need of solution — is what the struggle for professional success is doing to the art of music itself. Whatever makes young players function better seems also to be threatening the spirit of their playing.

Competing for jobs in the music business has raised performance levels significantly, but the not-quite-great will continue to find that talent and dexterity are not enough — with ambition, stamina and public relations playing just as valuable a role.

There is a fierce rivalry for management, patronage and publicity and it has in the eyes of many had an effect on the music-making itself. The thick skin that brings aspiring virtuosos to prominence is often at odds with the sensitivity of their subject matter.

Among music schools, money pressures from every side are forcing a crisis of conscience. Schools need students to survive, but some institutions are being accused of luring students with hopes for careers and jobs that do not exist.

Polisi thinks that many of the schools lacking in top faculty, top students and proximity to performing centers are going to have to stop raising false expectations about their ability to produce successful musicians in today's market. "There is an argument that schools should teach and not worry about jobs. An English major may have many op-

tions in the future, but music training is so specific. We have to take a look at this problem."

John de Lancie, director of the Curtis Institute, says that one must accept the fact that in every profession, more people are going to be trained to reach the top than the top can accommodate. "No matter what the economic climate, good people are going to get jobs. Training is going to have to be balanced between solo, chamber music and orchestral. Violinists should come to Curtis with hopes of being another Heifetz, but they should have the other training too."

Robert Freeman, director of the Eastman School of Music, thinks that music schools are going to have to stop producing specialists — people whose skills are honed to a particular instrument performing in a particu-

Competing has raised performance levels, but the not-quite-great will still find that talent and dexterity are not enough — with ambition, stamina and public relations playing just as valuable a role.

lar situation — and start creating more broadly trained musicians.

"In baseball, you teach kids skills at an early age, but you also teach them about the game itself — the rules and the strategies. Children learn to play the piano or the bassoon, but they don't know anything about music. It's interesting that they grow up and go to baseball games, but they aren't interested in concerts."

Teaching, says Freeman, should form the core of the multiple skills a musician of the future will ideally have. It is the teaching that creates the audiences that in turn create the opportunities for players to make a living. "For all of Leonard Bernstein's skills — as a conductor, composer, pianist — he is at his best as a teacher," says Freeman.

Job opportunities should continue to grow, but probably will not keep up with the musician explosion. In the case of wind and brass players, with usually only two to three jobs per section, the war is fierce. The Pittsburgh Symphony advertised for a tuba player not long ago and attracted 108 applicants from all over the world.

ALTHOUGH educational standards for the elite and especially talented have become higher, many teachers see a general diminishing in musical basics among average students.

Economic pressures again are being largely blamed. "I've talked to many colleagues of mine across the country," says Charles

Kaufman, president of the Mannes College of Music in New York, "and I find a general agreement that the level of preparation has slipped. We are getting young people less ready to deal with the rudiments of music — key signatures, the ability to sight sing and take musical dictation. The level of performance ability doesn't seem to be down, but people are having more trouble with problems of the ear."

"When cuts are made in school programs across the country," he continues, "music is usually the first to go. Early training in the schools is being disemboweled."

THE field of string playing, long a wasteland in this country, is, on the other hand, in ascendancy. Shirley Givens, who teaches young violinists in the preparatory division of Juilliard, is impressed by the enormous number of new talents among the very young. Despite the proficiency, however, Givens is deeply troubled by a pervasive lack of imagination in the music-making.

"There is intensity, but it's the wrong kind," she says. "Music is very competitive now, and everyone feels the way to get that edge is to be able to play faster and louder. I go to concerts by young players and come away thinking, 'Doesn't anyone love to play the violin any more?' They just seem to beat it to death."

Joseph Rezits of Indiana University thinks the Chinese have found the answer. "In China, the opportunities are built into the system. Young music students are screened to choose those suited for the professional track. After a four-year training period, they are assured of a position as a professional. Then the most talented are sent on to the conservatory. A pianist settles in a community, where he also teaches, plays for ballet groups, gymnastic classes."

In a world of underemployment, there is also the irony of performers threatened by too much success. Orchestra musicians, once hired for part of a year only, will continue to win year-round employment; and through their union, they are establishing a firm ground from which to resist the potential tyranny of conductors and managers.

Clearly, more people are going to make a living at music only if more people want what they have to offer. "It is the business of young musicians to create new audiences," says Polisi. Ideally, the Chinese model would be followed — sending a chosen few to the educational elite and preparing the others for more practical careers. In a regulated society, this kind of wheat-from-chaff process is easier than in a free market — where competing for tuition dollars is a matter of survival.

So long as students, abetted by star teachers, aim their talent and training at careers and a life in New York, the top level of the musical world will be choked to bursting, while the lower-lying, less glamorous but crucially important areas will be underdeveloped. Schools are going to have to sort out what they can and cannot do and start preparing students for realistic — though not necessarily unsatisfying — lives in music.

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A Midwife to Others' Talents

The following is excerpted from an article in The New York Times Magazine.

by Michiko Kakutani

NEW YORK — Pacing back and forth in his cluttered office, Joseph Papp lights up a Havana cigar and starts reciting some of the Duke's lines in "Measure for Measure." Papp is directing a new production of the play — which this weekend (June 29-30) kicks off the New York Shakespeare Festival's 30th summer season — and his set and costume meeting has soon turned into a one-man exercise in acting.

Playing various characters, Papp roams about the room, punching the air for emphasis, pulling his jacket lapels up for effect. His intermittently interrupted monologue also bounds from subject to subject, as he expounds upon his concept of the play, sandwiching his opinions between puns, lengthy asides on the quality of sunlight in Brooklyn, sexual imagery in "Henry IV," and maybe a few bars from "Hallelujah, I'm a Bum" or "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?"

At 64, Papp has the quick, fast movements of someone trained as a dancer or basketball player, and one might easily mistake him for an actor — so swiftly does he slip in and out of impersonations, moods and poses. Listening to Papp talk is like listening to a Renaissance scholar on Benzedrine.

"Measure" is the 41st production that Papp has staged himself, but he is not recognized, mainly, as a director. It is as a producer, a midwife to others' talents, that Papp has made his reputation, and his influence on the theater consequently remains a highly personal affair.

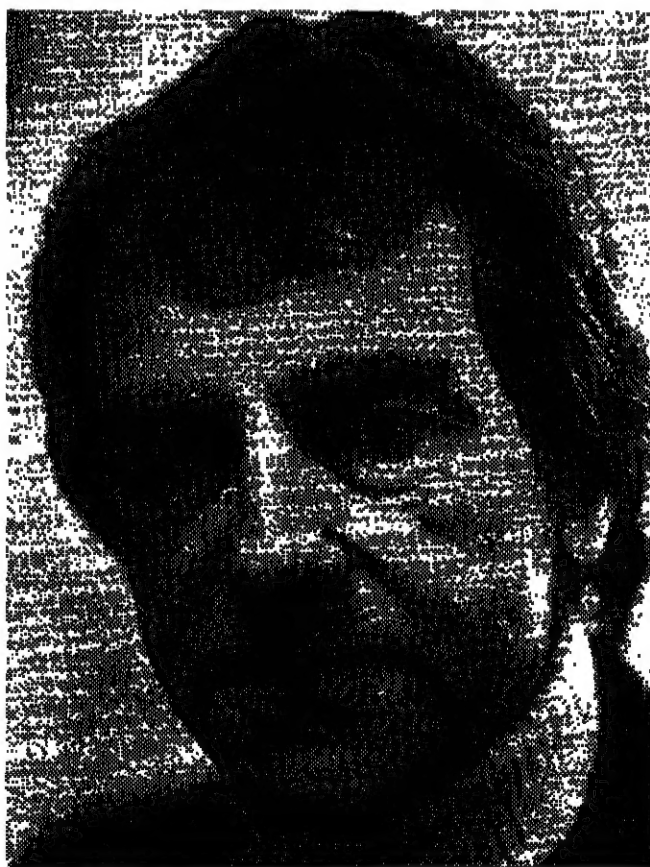
If the last three decades have diminished neither Papp's energy nor his passion for the theater, they have witnessed remarkable changes: The festival has evolved from a provisional acting workshop, housed in the basement of a Lower East Side church, into America's largest theatrical arts institution; and as its founder, architect and presiding spirit, Papp is one of the most influential men in U.S. theater today. While he has been assailed for being too avant-garde, on the one hand, too commercial, on the other, the festival has developed an eclectic agenda over the years — an agenda that has included such disparate works as "A Chorus Line," "Sticks and Bones," "Hair," "That Championship Season," "Short Eyes," "Marie and Bruce," "Dead End Kids," "The Pirates of Penzance" and "Plenty." Under Papp's leadership, the festival has revived classics and brought Shakespeare to the public; helped bring radical new works into the mainstream; given black, Hispanic and Asian-American authors a valuable showcase; and provided a model for not-for-profit theaters around the country.

The theater is where Papp lives. He and his fourth wife, Gail Merrifield — who is director of play development at the festival — have an apartment in the East Village three blocks from the Public Theater, the home base of the festival, but, with its pressed-wood bookshelves and a dining-room table that doubles as a desk, the place has a modest, improvised feel. His office at the Public, on the other hand, possesses all the amenities of home: a fancy stereo system, complete with a compact-disc player, framed pictures of family and colleagues, souvenirs from trips abroad, as well as a wall covered floor to ceiling with awards (including 23 Tonys, 91 Obies, and three Pulitzer Prizes).

"I was talking to these students at City College the other day," Papp recalls, "and they asked, why did I start all this, and I said I just wanted a home."

THE theater, by its very nature, tends to encourage paternal relationships — between actor and director, writer and producer — and as head of the Shakespeare Festival, Papp is in a position to be looked upon as a father figure. When a junior in the theater got his girlfriend pregnant and needed \$150 for an abortion, Papp was the one he turned to for help; and when Miguel Pinero, the author of "Short Eyes," was arrested, Papp was the one who went down to the police station and bailed him out. "There was a time," recalls one writer, "when anyone was in trouble, Joe would be the first person they'd call."

When Papp decides he likes a particular writer, he not only agrees to do his first play, but promises to do his subsequent work as well — he makes it clear that he's embracing the writer as an individual, not merely buying his work. As a result, a relationship frequently develops that is much more intense than any ordinary business or artistic alliance. "It was a kind of spiritual thing," says Albert Innis, recalling his experience working with Papp on "Coming



Joseph Papp.

of Age in SoHo. "I'd gone into it feeling my career was over — but I would only have to talk to him for five minutes to feel an incredible input of energy. He was there 24 hours a day — he became a colleague, rather than a boss or producer."

In a business of intermittent employment, short runs and uncertain futures, the sense of an ongoing relationship that Papp offers can be extremely alluring — especially to writers and actors who are just starting out. "It's like a combination of high school, summer camp and family," says the composer and playwright Elizabeth Swados, the author of "Runaways." "That's why so many people fall head over heels in love with the place. The problem is that, at some point, you also have to grow up and find your own family. My personal experience was feeling confused: I wondered what was mine, before I became so involved in his incredible charisma. I think almost everybody at one time or another has said I have to get out of here, but nearly 85 percent of the people come back. Joe can be very possessive, and his possessiveness has caused innumerable crackups in relationships."

Papp, himself, speaks of understanding the problems King Lear has with authority and filial affection — "He just wants Cordelia to say the right thing," he says, "and the little bitch gives him all this intellectual bull." But if he expects undivided "caring, loyalty and friendship" from the artists he takes under his wing, Papp says he also has problems sustaining intimacy with them.

The playwright David Rabe, who says he benefited from Papp's "real, creative insights" on his first play, "The Basic Training of Pavlo Hummel," observes that with each successive play of his, Papp seemed to have "less and less time." "The Public had begun its huge rise to prominence," Rabe recalls, "and decisions got made quicker and quicker. Ultimately, Joe was overextended — he was doing Broadway, Lincoln Center, Shakespeare in the Park and plays at the Public. It was too much, and if you're one of the many even as you get shortchanged, it will develop. In the beginning, Joe offers a kind of haven; and then when you feel you're not getting it, you feel betrayed."

"I think I lost something with David," says Papp today. "I'll always love him, but I could never give him all he wanted. I was building a theater, and you cannot build a theater and have strong

Continued on page 9

TRAVEL

The Lure of Paris's Century-Old Flea Market, and Others Like It

by Richard Bernstein

PARIS — It was horn-handled knives that introduced me to the great French world of used objects. I wanted a set of 12, old ones, preferably with heavy-gauge stainless steel blades engraved with the name of some long-gone restaurant, to go with my silver-plated forks and spoons, which were bought at auction in Paris. You don't find ancient horn-handled knives in department stores, of course, so the search for them took me to the world of itinerant fairs and flea markets that are a kind of national passion among the French.

I went to suburban villages like Soisy-sous-Montmorency north of Paris, I visited the rows of antique shops in Barbizon to the south; I stopped at the signs for *antiquités* and *brocante* (a term covering anything that is used and not of insurable value) along the highways radiating outward from Paris. And eventually, what has happened to countless others happened to me. I was drawn ineluctably, like a pilgrim to Lourdes, to that great domain, that Roman Empire of old objects and used goods, the mammoth flea market at Saint-Ouen, on the northern edge of Paris, which is celebrating its 100th year of existence this summer.

For the record, let it be said that my horn-handled knives — and a very nice set they are — came to light at the Saint-Ouen market at Samois-sur-Seine, a picturesque village 55 kilometers (about 40 miles) south of Paris. They were lying on a folding table, 12 of them for \$60, with the words *aux deux lions* engraved on the blades. I spotted them amid a jumble of silver spoons, cordial glasses, wine decanters, brass candlesticks, gold-threaded perfume vials and old postcards showing sepia scenes of the Seine-et-Marne department. There was an old German bellows-type camera, an ancient razor and shaving bowl, a few empty filigree picture frames, some antique copper coins and World War I medals, an old dentist's mirror and other instruments from the stone age of tooth repair. Nearby were other objects, the most attractive to my eye being various 19th-century provincial oak and cherrywood tables and chests priced to sell.

You get the idea. There was more to look at than old table knives. The flea markets are mesmerizing places in the fashion of old magazines and time capsules. They are also, not incidentally, a different and fascinating variety of tourism, a way of poking around an aspect of everyday life, at alternating museums and galleries with some elbowing and crowding. Samois-sur-Seine and villages like it whet the appetite, which can then be satisfied just a Métro ride from the center of Paris, at the Marché aux Puces at Saint-Ouen. There are nearly 3,000 separate

stands in seven distinct markets, each with its own character. Together, they make up what the French maintain is the largest flea market in the world.

Even after several months of looking and hoping, neither I nor any of my co-conspirators in the flea market game has uncovered a neglected Delacroix in some dusty corner of a Saint-Ouen stall, even though part of the market's celebrity derives from unconfirmed stories of just such fortune-making discoveries. Indeed, while you can find nice pictures there, many of them, in my perhaps jaundiced view, belong to the same category as those bought in the Paris flea market by Renoir and Manet, who scraped off the paint so they could use the canvas underneath.

The fact is that, despite the grandeur of the atmosphere of the flea market, it has become big business. Two years ago a nationalized bank bought two of the major markets at Saint-Ouen and leases out the stands to individual dealers at about \$300 a month — not a small sum for a place that is only open Saturday, Sunday and Monday. In short, the merchants at Saint-Ouen are specialists. They know what they have. Still, prices at Saint-Ouen are said to be 15 to 20 percent lower than in the shops in town.

It must also be said that Saint-Ouen is not a beautiful dirty-free place. It is a grimy

semi-industrial suburb of tarnished brick warehouses and grimy functional high rises not at all reminiscent of the glittering center of Paris. There are vast territories of junk, particularly in the area known as the Marché Malik, great piles of blue jeans, tin models of the Eiffel Tower encased in rhinestone frames, rack after rack of imitation leather jackets, tables laden with porcelain buddhas from Hong Kong, great piles of old records and paperback books and other objects for the sake of which one does not travel to Paris.

Still, there is considerable authenticity to the flea market's generally flea-bitten appearance. Certainly it rose from the most modest of circumstances, when in 1885 the rag pickers and junkmen of Paris were expelled beyond the city gates to the great grassy plain of Saint-Ouen near the Porte de Clignancourt. There they sold old clothes and household goods, some unknown linguistic genius eventually coining the words *marché aux puces*, or flea market, as a metaphor for the whole thing.

The exiled junkmen also did a weekend business selling to the numerous Parisians who passed through the Saint-Ouen plain on their way to play in the fields and woods north of the city. In those days, and until the mid-1930s, duties were levied on goods such as oil and soap when merchants brought them inside the city limits. Buying these items at Saint-Ouen was the early equivalent of the airport duty-free shop.

AFTER a century the flea market has, in many respects, gone considerably upscale. Certainly it has grown and become diverse. It covers some 75 acres just on the other side of the Boulevard Périphérique, the highway that encircles Paris. Get off the Métro at the Porte de Clignancourt station and you will see it. The cheaper stuff, the stand after stand of used clothes and household goods, is in the Marché Malik, the area closest to the road. There, the crowds are the thickest. Young bucks in sleeveless T-shirts and young women with pistachio-colored hair lounge in the outdoor cafes that intersperse the sellers' stands. Three-card monte dealers are active at their cardboard box trade on the sidewalks. Music blares from unseen loudspeakers. This is the place to come for framed pictures of Elvis Presley or Arc de Triomphe T-shirts.

A bit beyond, down Rue Marceau, are stands of African tribal art, old masks and woodcarvings. Beyond, Rue des Rosiers leads to the other, more specialized and, for the person seeking real antiques, the most interesting markets. The Marché Biran — 220 high-quality stands of many exquisite objects stretching in two parallel alleys — is generally considered the most expensive of



Browsing in the market at Saint-Ouen.

the individual markets, a place for gilded Regency furniture and fine jewelry, excellent antique wood furniture, old silver, bronze-framed mirrors, Limoges porcelain and other treasures. The original 70 merchants of the Marché Biran started the enterprise in 1925 as a kind of partnership, and it still goes strong.

Also along Rue des Rosiers one finds newer, more varied markets, the labyrinthine Marché Vernaison, with its 300 stalls, the Marché Paul-Bert, the Marché Cambo and, just off that street, the Marché Jules-Valles. There is also the Marché Serpette, founded only in 1977 by one Alain Serpette, who bought a sprawling garage in Saint-Ouen and carved it up into rented flea market stalls before retreating to Australia. Here is a vast and complex world of old things, of latticework bird cages and rosewood Chinese stools, of old leather and marble statuary and millions of other objects from around the world fashioned by the hand of man in decades and even centuries past.

Again, it is big business. The French newspapers, writing about the 100th anniversary of the flea market, say that 150,000 people jostle each other there every Saturday and Sunday. Some 10,000 people can find their living in Saint-Ouen's stalls. The total yearly busi-

ness at the market, most of whose stalls are open from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., is said to be about \$120 million, about half of it coming from foreigners.

Incidentally, English-speaking visitors will get along all right in Saint-Ouen. Plenty of the merchants speak English, and there is even a sprinkling of English dealers who have set up shop in Paris.

As if all this were not already a sufficiently broad river to drain all of the rivulets of used products put on the market around Paris, there are several other flea markets on other edges of the city. They were formed there in years past when such colorfully named places as the Old Linen Market and the Iron Market were pushed out of the city center. There is one at the Porte de Vanves on the southern edge of the city, the Marché d'Aligre in the 12th Arrondissement, and another in the southern suburb of Kremlin-Bicêtre.

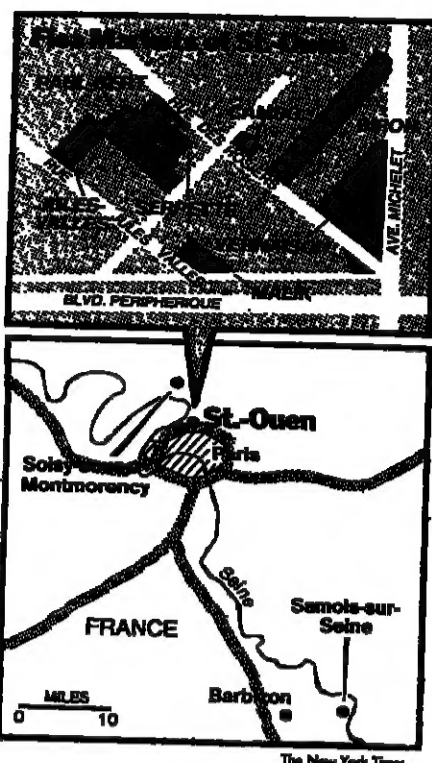
Many Parisians swear by the flea market in Montreuil, at the eastern edge of the city. It is more casual, more disorganized, cheaper, but also more laden with junk than the flea market at Saint-Ouen. It stretches the length of several football fields just outside the Périphérique in another of those regions

of semi-industrial sprawl that gird Paris, stand after stand of clothing, hardware, household supplies, even a few scattered genuine antiques.

It's a crowded place at most times, with many of the shoppers looking more for everyday bargains than family heirlooms. But Parisians do go there to catch some of the better items before they reach the granddaddy of the flea markets at Saint-Ouen. In fact, the best action at Montreuil is only for the very hardy, but finding that action will provide one of those Parisian experiences that take you far from the centers of tourism.

Saturday at 4 A.M. is when the antique merchants and brocanteurs of Paris shop for their used goods at Montreuil, buying from the backs of trucks by the glimmer of flashlight. You can go there if you get up early or if you go to bed very late. Perhaps after an evening at a late-night spot you will be overcome by an impulse not to sleep but to roam about in search of something different, a silver chocolate pot, a Persian rug or perhaps some more modest object that will entice you, too, into the used goods game forever, such as a nice set of old engraved horn-handled knives.

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The New York Times

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Arkadenhof (tel. 57. 52. 52).

CONCERTS — Vienna Sympho-

ny: July 2: György Ligeti conductor.

(Beethoven).

July 4: Hironori Iwaki conductor.

Walter Klein, piano (Mozart, Berli-

oz).

Brünnern Philharmonic: July 23:

Petr Vronsky conductor (Janáček,

Dvorák).

July 25: Claus Peter Flor conductor

(Händel, Haydn).

RECEITALS — July 2: Pamela

Resch piano (Bach, Chopin).

July 9: "The Academy Trio" (Be-

ethoven).

July 15: Johanna Pickler cello, Mar-

tha Pickler-piano (Bach, Debussy).

July 18: Margarita Anselmi piano

(Schumann, Brahms).

Jazz Festival (tel. 72.42.24): July

5: Miles Davis Septet, Modern Jazz

Quartet, Shankar-Garbarek group.

July 6: Woody Herman All Stars,

Tommy Flanagan trio, Lou Don-

aldson Quartet, Steve Lacy.

July 7: Fats Domino, Stéphane

Grappelli trio, Paris Réunion,

Lounge Lizards, Big Band Ma-

chine.

Kunsterhaus (tel. 57.96.63).

EXHIBITION — To Oct. 6: "Vi-

enna 1870-1930 Dream and Real-

ity: The greatest names of the Vi-

ennese fin-de-siècle."

JULY CALENDAR

July 7: Joe Williams and The

Count Basic Orchestra, Jon Faddis

Quintet, Tacoma Band.

July 8-9: Dirty Dozen Brass Band,

Steps Ahead, Ted Curson.

July 10: Mousassa, Jimmy Owens

Quintet, Salsamania.

July 11: Stevie Ray Vaughan.

July 12: Detroit All Stars, Mel

Lewis All Stars.

July 12: Navarro Puente-Ierbita

(Llanesco).

POETRY READINGS —

July 10: Breyten Breytenbach,

Lawrence Pezzullo.

Village Voice (633.56.47).

POETRY READING — July 4:

Edmond Rodin.

GERMANY

BAYREUTH, Wagner Festival

(tel. 202.21).

OPERA — July 25: "Tannhäuser"

(Wagner).

July 26: "Parsifal" (Wagner).

July 27: "L'Or du Rhin" (Wagner).

July 28: "Walkyrie" (Wagner).

July 30: "Siegfried" (Wagner).

FRANKFURT, Opera (tel. 2562-

529).

OPERA — July 3: "Aida" (Verdi).

July 4: "Hoffmanns Erzählungen"

(Offenbach).

July 7: "Der Rosenkavalier" (R.

Strauss).

MUNICH, National Theater

(tel. 21851).

OPERA — July 6, 9, 13, 17: "Lulu"

(Berg).

July 7, 20, 24: "Arabella" (R.

Strauss).

July 11 and 14: "Der Rosenkava-

lier" (R. Strauss).

July 12 and 16: "Die Zauberköche"

(Mozart).

July 18 and 21: "La Traviata" (Ver-

di).

July 23: "Le Nozze di Figaro" (Mo-

zart).

July 25: "Macbeth" (Verdi).

July 26 and 29: "Norma" (Bellini).

July 28 and 30: "Giselle" (Hän-

del).

STUTTGART, National Theater

(tel. 203.24.44).

Ballet — Stuttgart Ballet —

July 7: "Onegin" (Cranko, Tch-

kowsky).

July 10 and 11: "Schwanensee"

(Cranko, Tchikowsky).

July 16, 18, 21: "Don Giovanni"

(Béjart, Chopin).

OPERA — July 2, 5: "Manon Les-

caur" (Puccini).

July 3, 6, 12, 14: "Falstaff" (Verdi).

July 8, 10, 20: "Wilhelm Tell"

(Schiller).

GREECE

ATHENS, Festival (tel. 322.14.59).

JAZZ — July 1 and 2: Miles Davis.

July 7: Mikis-Eskara concert.

July 8: Charlie Haden's Liberation

Music Orchestra.

July 12: Vienna Art Orchestra.

July 22 and 23: Herbie Hancock.

OPERA — July 5 and 7: "Otello"

(Verdi).

July 18 and 20: "Macbeth" (Verdi).

July 19 and 21: "King Priam" (Tip-

pet).

ITALY

GENOA, International Ballet Festival

(tel. 59.16.97).

Ballet — Ballet National de

Marseille — July 4-7: "Les For-

estiers" (Kochon, Petit), "Sinfonia

Fantastica" (Berlioz, Petit).

July 18-21: "A Zed Con Amore"

(Petit).

July 15-17: Ballet Theatre de

L'Arche "Babel Babel" (Mahler,

Marin).

July 25-28: The Dance Theatre of

Harem "Swan Lake" (Tchikow-

sky, Petipa), "Voluntaries" (Pou-

lenc, Telfey).

MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel.

80.91.26).

Ballet — July 1-3: "I Promessi

Sposi" (Hazzon, Pistoni).

OPERA — July 2, 3, 9, 11, 13, 15,

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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Getting Behind the Wheel With Computer Printouts

by Roger Collis

AS every seasoned business traveler knows, one of the most daunting tasks is picking up a rental car at a strange airport and finding your way downtown to the hotel or a neighboring city, especially at night.

First you have to find the car in the lot, figure out by trial and error how the lights work, and crack the code of the airport maze to get out. Faced with a forest of signs at the Frankfurt Autobahnkreuz, you have two seconds to scan the scribbled directions on the back of an envelope clamped to the wheel with your right hand. You flick the indicator to go right and turn on the windshield wipers and washer by mistake. With cars coming at you from all sides no decision is the only decision and you head inevitably in the direction of Cologne instead of Darmstadt. Turn back. But how? As they say: "You can't get there from here."

Or perhaps you've just landed at Heathrow, where you know fairly well, and after a business meeting in London would like to take off to explore a few stately homes or antique shops or tour the Scottish Highlands. Of course, there are plenty of guides, but you really need something more personalized to make the most of your precious two or three days.

Well, Hertz and Avis have now come up with novel solutions: computerized driving directions. They won't help you find the gizmo for the lights or the cunningly concealed reverse gear on the new Renault or help you drive on the wrong side of the road. But they are the next best thing to an automatic pilot or a navigator by your side. The directions are in the form of computer printouts tailored to your own itinerary. Those from Hertz tell you, simply and concisely, how to get from one point to another. Avis provides more discursive motor tours designed with the leisure traveler in mind. Both come with the rental of the car.

A major problem that car rental firms face is how to differentiate their products from the competition in what has become largely a commodity market. After all, a new Ford is a new Ford wherever you go and everyone expects clean, reliable cars and good backup service as a matter of course—everything from maps, umbrellas, ice-scrapers, baby seats and roof racks to insurance options and 24-hour emergency service. Some smaller firms go to the discount route, but "this is a downward spiral" according to one Avis executive. So what can be done to build a perceived "added value" for the rental customer, especially the traveling executive?

The answer, it seems, is in high tech. Avis, for example, claims to have been the first in Europe with an "on-line" computerized reservations system. This enables the counter clerk to process rentals on "real time" anywhere in the world, instead of sending a telex. Another development has been self-service rental and return. Simply by inserting your charge card into a computer terminal before your flight leaves, you can check your reservation, choose the actual car you want and get a printout showing where it is in the parking lot. When you arrive at your destination, the rental agreement is waiting for you on the front seat. All you need to do is show your driving license on the way out. Returning the car is just as easy. You punch in the vehicle number, mileage and fuel gauge reading into the terminal and receive a detailed record of the transaction.

Hertz introduced its computerized driving directions at Los Angeles International Airport in May 1984 in time for the Olympics. The idea was to avoid the confusion of verbal directions by providing foreign visitors with a printout in one of five languages (English, French, German, Italian and Spanish) to enable them to find their hotels and sites for the games. The system was soon installed at 30 U.S. airports and arrived in Europe last fall.

You can get driving directions at 32 airports in 10 European countries (Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, West Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland) and Denmark and Dutch have been added to the list of languages. Each terminal is able to handle up to 400 destinations.

ations, although only about 250 are programmed so as to leave capacity for future demand. They include hotels, restaurants, department stores, government buildings, convention, cultural and sports centers, and neighboring cities. At some airports, such as Frankfurt and Stuttgart, driving directions to major corporations are listed. And Hertz says it will program new routes on request. A group of U.S. executives arriving recently in London asked for an itinerary taking in the Grosvenor House Hotel, Stonehenge, Winchester Cathedral and the city of Bath.

Last April, Hertz in Britain introduced a self-service touch-screen program to replace the early installations on which employees have to key the destination code into the

Car rental firms turn to high tech for new services

computer. All you do is choose the language and destination you want from a menu on the screen and the directions are printed out in a few seconds. They show mileage between each turn, estimated driving time, how to get out of the airport and, just as important, how to get back in again.

The Hertz directions should certainly get you there, but they are not a definitive idiot's guide as they lack any reassuring colloquial reference to strategic landmarks along the route. ("You tell us how to get on the roundabouts but not how to get off," one visitor complained.) Apparently, it is hard to do this with a standard text for all languages.

In contrast, the Avis routes are luxurious with anecdotal detail. But then they are much more than simple driving directions. They are customized tour guides containing everything you need and more—from where to stay and where to eat to places of cultural, sports and historical interest. Typically, each itinerary runs from 25 to 50 closely printed pages and reads like a transcript of a pleasantly glib local chat with an expert. They are updated every three months and indicate likely traffic conditions, road works, parking places and seasonal events at the time of your visit.

Called "Personally Yours," the Avis tours were launched last September, initially for American visitors renting a car in Britain. You can choose two subjects from 15 categories: Stately Homes, British Gardens, Ancient Britain, Christian Heritage, Welsh Castles, Golf in Britain, Craftsman's Britain, British Architecture, Industrial Archaeology, Spas, Then and Now, and Machine Britain. A potpourri, The Best of Britain, has proved the most popular, chosen by a third of the more than 3,000 American car renters who have asked for itineraries.

Itineraries can be programmed for tours of 3 to 14 days on the basis of 50 to 75 miles driving a day. If you reserve an Avis car 34 days before you leave on the trip, it will be mailed to you at home. Or you can collect it at a counter at Heathrow or Gatwick airports or at Marble Arch in central London.

This spring, Avis brought out "Personally Yours" itineraries for Ireland (13 categories, including Myths, Legends and Folklore; Fishing and Antiques), the island of Majorca and the Costa del Sol and Andalusia regions in southern Spain (eight categories, including Caves, Spanish Beaches and Water Sports), and the Rhine, Black Forest and Bavaria in southern Germany (nine categories, including Amusement Parks, Museums, and Music, Opera and Theater). So far, there is total of 45 itineraries covering about 6,000 miles of routes.

Unfortunately, "Personally Yours" is available only if you reserve an Avis car from certain countries. For example, the British can get it in Spain, Germany and Ireland but not in Britain. So if you hanker for a tour of Welsh castles, put on your American accent and call Avis at Heathrow, where they keep a "back-up stock" of itineraries, or ask Hertz to run a special program for you.

There's no better free value to be had anywhere.

In Search of Italy's Cucina Genuina

by R. W. Apple Jr.

THE gratifying renaissance in Italian cooking continues apace, especially in the north and especially in the countryside. It has even acquired a kind of manifesto, drawn up by Franco Colombani, the self-effacing but fiercely committed proprietor of Il Sole, south of Milan.

In his barn, Colombani brews the best vinegar I have ever tasted, aging it for years in a succession of barrels made of different woods—juniper, myrtle, cherry, oak and chestnut. He has also started an association of like-minded restaurateurs, who have agreed to follow several precepts, the most important of which are "to limit the number of dishes on the menu" and "not to invent just for the sake of it, not to play games, and not to slavishly follow fashions."

They are at the forefront of what many Italians are now calling the *cucina genuina*. I reported last fall on a group of Italian restaurants where new trends were stirring, and during a couple of recent trips to the peninsula we scouted around for other, comparable places. Here is the result—a second list of establishments where you will find, if the gods are smiling, a respect for regional tradition, a passion for ultra-fresh ingredients, an interest in lighter sauces and smaller portions and a blessed disdain for clumsy plagiarism of the nouveau cuisine in France.

The approximate price in dollars is given for dinner for two persons.

Ca Peo

In this brightly lit, almost Spartan room, perched high above the resort towns of Portofino and Rapallo, Franco Solari is conducting an unadvisedly unheralded crusade for the foods and wines of Liguria. It has not been easy; the mixture of fine crystal and stainless-steel cutlery shows that he has been able to invest only a very little bit of money at any one time.

But there is nothing about the cooking to suggest poverty. Witness that Ca Peo serves only those who have reserved, even if that means that tables go begging, we called several days in advance, asking Solari to serve us whatever struck his fancy—a request that produced such a cascade of dishes that we could only nibble at the last three or four. His first offering was a typically Genoese *capponnago*, a kind of vegetable tart topped with skewers of shrimp, prawns, lobster and the like. There was also a feathery timbale of fava beans and potatoes with a subtle tuna sauce, a roulade of sweetbreads and, of course, the great regional specialty, *tranele di pesto*—noodles with a basil sauce. As always in Liguria, it came with a potato amid the noodles as a reminder, so Solari explained, of the peasant origins of the dish.

On the sideboard when we arrived was a basket crammed with the jewels of the early Italian fall, *porcini* mushrooms, some of them as big as a soup plate. We ate them in half a dozen ways: shaved over a terrine also made of porcini, stuffed into little pasta envelopes, deep-fried in a clear soup, and so on. All this was served by the owner himself, a burly, hawk-nosed man of serious mien. The dishes combined earthy flavors and delicate textures, which is not uncommon, and the utterly unknown wines that came with them were light, fruity and cheap. When we left, Solari pressed upon us a couple of bottles of extra-virgin olive oil (as the Italians inexplicably call it) that his father had made.

Strada Panoramica, Leivi, near Rapallo, tel: 31.90.90. Closed Mondays, Tuesdays at lunch and Nov. 5 to 30. Credit cards: Visa. About \$30, including wine.

Il Trigabolo

A tendency to underestimate the time needed to get from here to there almost cost us the chance to eat at this restaurant. It was 2:05 P.M. when we pulled into the square where it is set, a square out of a de Chirico painting, in a nondescript town in the rich farm country between Bologna and Ravenna. Lunch had ended and we had no reservation, but I put on my best bassel-bound face and Giacomo Rossetti, one of the two owners, took pity on us. Igles Corelli, the chef, was hastily summoned from a nearby cafe. You would have thought that they had been expecting us for a month.

Rossetti showed us to an immaculately laid table. Among the dishes we tasted were



a fish terrine—bits of sole, bass, scallop and river crayfish, flavored with basil and encased in a crust, which was slightly too heavy; the local pasta, *garganelli*, with a glistening and superb sauce of ham, cream, butter and garlic; a caramelized medallion of veal with a preposterous-sounding but excellent sauce of gorgonzola cheese and pistachios; and *latte brulee*, dense and rich, the best custard I've ever tasted, and a soft orange ice cream with orange sauce and candied peel, the best orange dessert I've had since my Aunt Anna's nonpareil cookies.

Asked for something local to drink, Rossetti produced a fine chardonnay and an even better cabernet, both made by a relative newcomer to the trade, Dr. Enrico Vallania. (If I understood correctly, he used to be the owner in Bologna.) To finish, there was a grappa from the house collection of more than 200; but if I had left the choice to him, Rossetti would probably have given me a single-malt Scotch whisky, of which he is an improbably situated connoisseur.

Piazza Garibaldi, Bologna, near Bologna, tel: 83.41.21. Closed Monday evenings, Tuesdays. Credit cards: American Express, Visa. About \$45.

Boschetti

Tricesimo is tucked into Friuli, the extreme northeastern corner of Italy, not a region you're likely to visit unless you are traveling from Venice to Vienna or Salzburg. It is well worth a trip, with the seventeenth-century relics of Cividale del Friuli and the gentle hills nearby, carpeted with vines that produce superb white wines, both dry and sweet. You can sample them (the aromatic, pale gold local from Schiopetto is especially worthy) at Boschetti, a crossroads *mini-Ver-sailles* of a restaurant, done up in the best bourgeois taste but completely free of bourgeois pomposity.

The cooking is marked by admirable fineness. Whether the dish is a reinterpretation of an old regional specialty, such as *fagioli e orzo* (white beans and rice-shaped pasta, drizzled with green olive oil), or a new creation, such as *petto di capponne* (breast of capon, sliced razor-thin and simply sauced), it is likely to be well thought out and carefully balanced. We particularly liked the little *gnocchi* with smoked ricotta.

Tricesimo, 1.5 miles south of Sinigaglia, ask locally for directions; tel: 67.94.97. Closed Mondays, Tuesdays at lunch and Jan. 20 to Feb. 28. Credit cards: American Express, Diners, Visa. About \$40, with wine.

Giorgio Trentin, the proprietor, has installed in his staff the kind of devotion that leads to twice-polished cutlery; to good-humored patience with a German family with two restless children; to a "present" of a little dish of the shellfish called sea truffles, "just a taste, in case you've never tried them," to a suggestion of a wine more modestly priced—"and better, sir, really," than the one you've ordered. And all of this while a huge and demanding wedding reception is taking place in a private room.

Piazza Mazzini 10, Tricesimo, near Trieste; tel: 85.12.30. Closed Mondays and Aug. 5 to 20. Credit cards: American Express, Diners and Visa. About \$50, with wine.

Locanda dell'Amorosa

If you were to dream up an Italian country restaurant, it would look like this: an avenue of cypresses leading to a cluster of low buildings around a courtyard, their walls covered with flowering vines; inside, old tile floors, brick vaults, rough-hewn tables, yellow tablecloths, open fires, wrought-iron sconces. It has been there for a very long time; in the Museo Civico in Siena there hangs a fresco showing the place as it was in 1300.

I first came across it several years ago, when a group of us converged on the place for an Easter gala. We ate all the regional specialties, from *pappa al pomodoro* (a thick tomato and bread soup) through *bistecca alla brace* (the very close-grained local Val di Chiana steak, grilled over an open fire). It was delicious, especially when washed down with copious quantities of the excellent, virile young Chianti produced on the property. The approach has since become altogether more ambitious. The old standbys are still there, joined now by such things as lamb roasted with tarragon instead of the usual rosemary; fish from Lake Trasimeno, including grilled eel, smoked *coregone* (a beast without an English name, so far as I know) and perch with pasta. On our most recent visit, there was also a stunning apple mille-feuille. The cellar now affords a wider choice, including the 1980 Monte Vertine Chianti, which showed just how complex and satisfying that supposedly common wine can be. Happily, the inn remains low-key, despite its new sophistication.

1.5 miles south of Sinigaglia, ask locally for directions; tel: 67.94.97. Closed Mondays, Tuesdays at lunch and Jan. 20 to Feb. 28. Credit cards: American Express, Diners, Visa. About \$40, with wine.

Il Sole

In my view, this modest place in a trim little village between Cremona and Piacenza serves the best country cooking in Italy; it is good enough to bring back memories of Cantarelli, the extraordinary general-store-cum-restaurant near Busseto that closed a couple of years ago.

A gold sun signboard is the only clue to Franco and Silvana Colombani's charming establishment. Inside are two rooms with wooden ceilings, terrazzo floors, whitewashed walls and long tables. The Colom-

bani are collectors of old recipes, but they are not above serving something simple, like the salami and ham (both merely perfect) or the salad of diced peppers, beets, carrots and capon, dressed with lemon and olive oil.

Every single dish captivated us—*maccheroni alla verdura* (fat pasta tubes cooked with squash, tomatoes, green peppers, zucchini, eggplant, onions and green beans); shin of veal with *porcini* and mashed potatoes made with the drippings from the roasting pan; two of the cheapest bits of beef, muzzelle and tail, transformed by slow cooking and served with a puree of polenta; a tart lodigiano cheese and a sweet gorgonzola in peak condition; a sliced pound cake with faultless *crema di mascarpone* and a rose petal tart with a macaroni crust.

We drank two unpretentious wines and one blockbuster—a 1976 Sassicaia, full of spice and balance—and loved all three. As the ideal ending to an ideal meal, we adjourned to a shady loggia overlooking an old courtyard, gazed at the grapevines and the birds' nests and the beds of salvia and impatiens, listened to the church bells, drank our coffee, sipped grappa from di Faedis and envied the bronze statue of a boy fishing, because he got to stay there all the time and we had to leave.

Via Trabattori 22, Maleo, near Cremona; tel: 581.42. Closed Sunday evenings, Mondays, January and August. No credit cards. About \$30, with wine.

Al Bersagliere

In 1848, the Bersagliere, the flamboyant Piedmontese riflemen in plumed hats, fought the Austrians beside the River Mincio. The Ferrari family had already been running a restaurant on the spot for 18 years, and they run it still: Roberto in the dining room and his brother Massimo in the kitchen.

The cooking is rooted in the traditions of nearby Mantua, where Mantegna's majestic frescoes in the Camera degli Sposi survive as evidence of the magnificence of the Gonzaga court. But everything has been made lighter, fresher, zestier—cod with lemon peel, unusual risotto with saffron, frog-leg soup, grilled eel fresh from the Mincio, and leas, muddied duck or pigeon breast with honey are among the delights on the Bersagliere's menu. In homage to another pair of brothers who took over an old family business and put it on the gastronomic map, the Ferraris often prepare salmon with sorrel sauce in the style of Troisgros.

Exceptionally among the establishments I have listed here, this one is slightly formal, with a fair sprinkling of businessmen among its patrons, even though Goito, with 9,149 inhabitants, is not exactly a center of world commerce. Men might be a bit more comfortable in a necktie, but this is Italy, after all, and no one looked askance at my polo shirt or my wife's sun dress on an unseasonably warm day in May.

Via Statale 258, Goito, near Verona; tel: 600.07. Closed Mondays and Aug. 5 to 27. Credit cards: American Express, Diners, Visa. About \$35.

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Papp Continued from page 7

relationships at the same time, except with those people who are working with you. Everyone expects you to be there all the time, and it's just not possible for me to be there for one person all the time.

All the people he was intimate with are gone now," says Mike Debuskey, a press agent who has been with the festival since its beginning. "It's like he's one of those species of palm tree that grows very tall. All the lower leaves fall off, so only the leaves at the top are left. That tree trunk, when it grew, had to be alone—anyone that might challenge it had to be cut off. Joe can't stand there and be dragged down by anything—including people. Everything has to be discarded so you can move on."

Clearly Papp has little time, these days, to have casual dinners with friends, chat on the phone, go away on weekends. Even family matters have a way of turning into public affairs: This year, the family's annual Passover seder was filmed by a television crew.

But while Papp enjoys being in front of an audience—he once thought of becoming a stand-up comedian—he says he could never be a professional actor because "you must be too concerned with your own psyche." He does not like to worry about himself, he says, and he has concentrated his life so that he is rarely ever alone.

Even in the midst of crowds, however, a part of him remains detached—separate and apart. It is a feeling of isolation that Papp traces back to his childhood, when he had the sense of living in a "secret world," cut off from those he loved. "I'm rather outgoing, but I don't feel that way," he says softly. "I feel very much by myself. When I was a kid, I always felt lonely, though I shouldn't have been. I had brothers and sisters and friends, but I guess it was mostly my mother who gave me that feeling."

"There are lots of times now when I feel lonely for no reason. I get plenty of attention from Gail, and people are very supportive around

the office. But I don't know if that's what you're looking for, really. It's not discoverable—it's an inner place that you've already made and it doesn't matter if you're busy or surrounded by people, because you missed something when you were growing up, and there's no way to replace that. Some people try desperately to fill it up—drugs, drinking, sex. I think work is relatively healthy—at least you're productive."

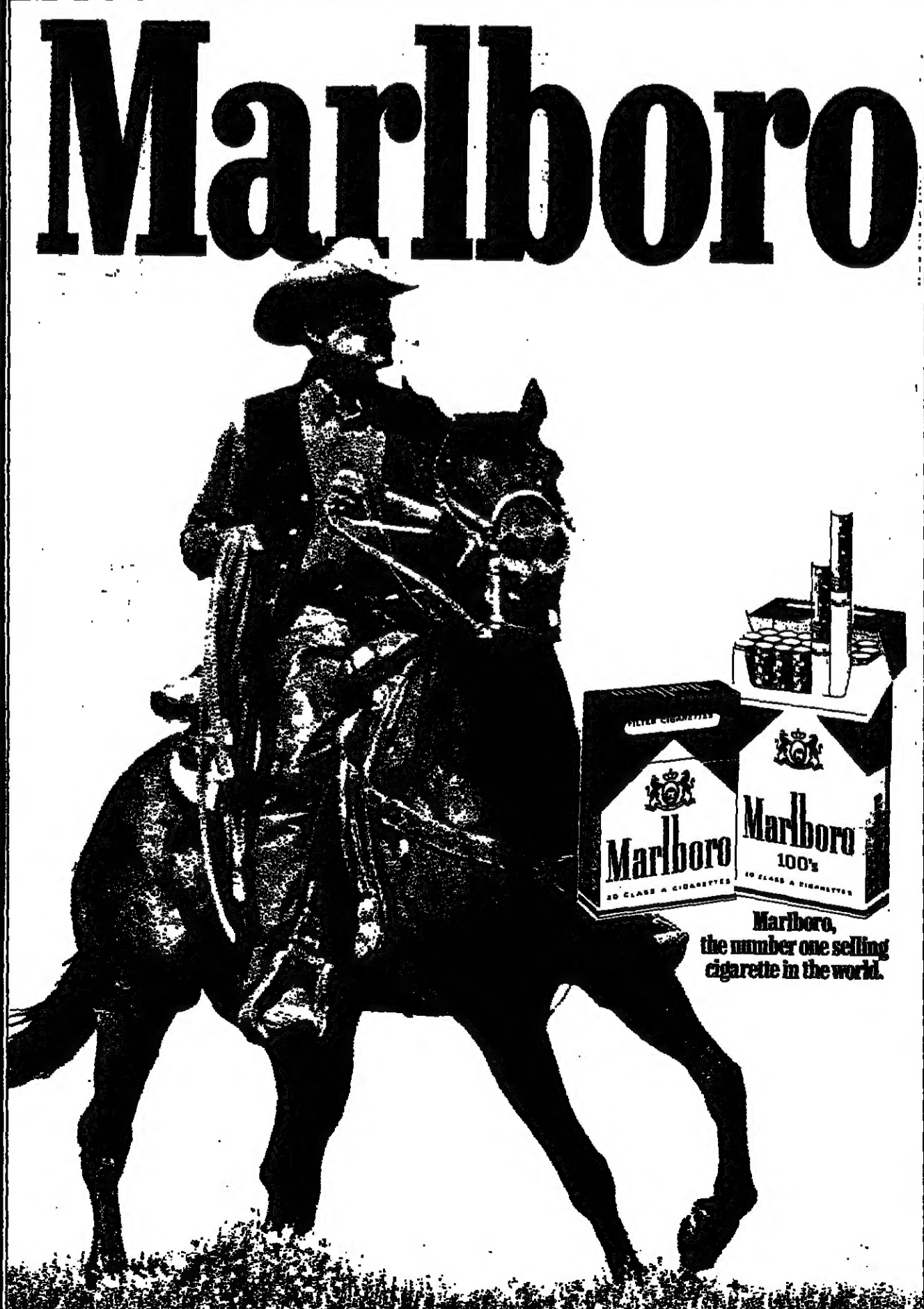
THE festival, certainly, has thrived on Papp's restless need to keep moving, his single-minded devotion to his future. Life is time, he believes, and there is never enough of it. He hasn't taken a real vacation, he estimates, in two decades; hasn't visited his country house in a year; complains he rarely gets a full night's sleep.

In the meantime, there are more benefits, more projects, more performances at what Papp calls "culture baron things"—where you're expected to put in an appearance. On a recent Sunday, for instance, Papp's schedule calls for a speech at Lincoln Center—the event is a tribute to the children of the Holocaust—followed immediately by a benefit for the Williamstown Theater at Studio 54, followed by another party. Ten minutes after leaving Lincoln Center, Papp is standing on the glitter-strewn floor of the disco.

The audience is quiet, preoccupied—there's "no connection," says Papp, between "them and what's going on on stage"; and he starts his routine by telling them what he thinks. "This audience seems a little quiet for Studio 54," he says, startling the sleepy patrons. "It seems like a funeral for someone dead and forgotten. It's not your fault—maybe it's the acoustics or the dinner. Anyway, I'll just get on with the songs—some golden oldies." He then begins his first number. "You've got to accentuate the positive," he sings in a loud voice, swinging the mikes back and forth, working the audience. "Eliminate the negative. Latch on to the affirmative. Don't mess with Mister Inbetween."

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DOONESBURY



	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BAT in	11972	64 1/2	64 1/8	64 1/8	+ 1/8
NwLwN	4163	14 1/2	14 1/8	14 1/8	+ 1/8
WGB	3028	13 1/2	12 3/4	12 3/4	+ 1/4
GOMER	2987	3 1/2	3 1/8	3 1/8	+ 1/8
DOMP	2649	33 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	+ 1/4
TIE	2622	9 1/4	9 1/8	9 1/8	+ 1/8
Conest	2529	5 1/4	5 1/8	5 1/8	+ 1/8
AMEB	1843	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/8	+ 1/8
Uthoff	1746	11 1/4	10 3/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
DorCap	1438	14 1/2	14 1/8	14 1/8	+ 1/8
WEL	1410	30 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	+ 1/4
INTN	1176	6 1/4	6 1/8	6 1/8	+ 1/8
TenAir	1124	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	+ 1/2
ARMH	1077	12 1/2	12 1/8	12 1/8	+ 1/8
GrdLAC	1042	29 1/2	28 3/4	28 3/4	+ 1/4

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Change
229.69	228.25	229.67	+1.42

American Hospital gained 1 to 38% in active trading.

Recovering from developments in the long-distance telephone service market, AT&T added ¼ to 23% and GTE Corp. ¼ to 40%.

IBM increased ½ to 124.

Other technologies also improved, with Cray Research jumping 2½ to 85%, Motorola up ¼ to 34% and Digital Equipment up 1¼ to 95%.

CBS continued to slide, losing 2 to 115.

In food stocks, Borden Inc. was higher. General Mills advanced 1¼ to 61¼.

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36	20% Kear of	4.00	11.3		20% 35.0	35.0
104	84% Kear of	0.00	9.0		1 101.0	101.0
14	12% Korean n				1.89 14.0	14.0
45%	32% Cramer	2.60	4.5	12	19.0	19.0
22%	7% Kuhlen s		1.0	28	19.0	19.0
11%	7% Vucser		1.0	21	15.0	15.0
12%	12% Krizer	2.0	4.8	6	17.0	17.0

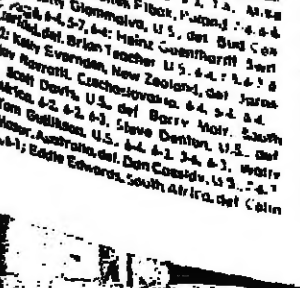
27	22% L.L.H	2.75	9.4	11	8	25% 25% 25% 25%
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Past performance does not guarantee future results.

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(Continued on Page 12)



OBSERVER

Three-Martini Patriotism

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I once lived in Washington, and New York people would telephone and ask me to come up for lunch so they could present an exciting business proposition. "Can't we discuss it on the phone?" I would say.

"Absolutely not," they would say.

So I would take the shuttle, down on the East Coast as "the flying saucer," and go back to Washington. Eight hours had been spent doing what could have been done by telephone in six minutes.

After two hours of feeding, the proposition would be presented. The presentation rarely took longer than five minutes. It was always a terrible idea, although I never had the cheek to say so.

"It's a terrific idea, but it's just not for me," I would say, and go to the airport, and so back to Washington. Eight hours had been spent doing what could have been done by telephone in six minutes.

After awhile, I quit going to these New York lunches, which were now called "power lunches" presumably because of the powerful credit cards that always concluded them. I had already quit going to similar lunches in Washington, because it was always hard to get out of them before business after which you had to allow time for the digestive system and liver to do their work on the food and the alcohol.

It was obvious that you could either work or engage in power lunches, and after I chose work, the power-lunching world wrote me off as an eccentric.

Word got around that I had quit lunching because I didn't lunch well — ordered muscatel with the Dover sole, didn't know how much to tip the captain, and so on. These base lies were spread by power lunches who naturally despised anybody who looked down on their activity. Just as naturally, I felt superior. Available at my desk throughout the three-hour lunch period, putting in a full day of honest toil, always clearheaded and alert enough to smell the Montreux on the breath of colleagues, stumbling back to their desks at 2:45 P.M. for a long nap — such things can make you feel superior.

I am now ashamed of that attitude, for age has given me the wisdom to see that without those hundreds of thousands of lunchers tirelessly eating in the best restaurants day after day, the United States would be in even worse shape than President Reagan and David Stockman say it is.

Those New Yorkers who used to lure me up from Washington to say no to their terrible ideas — in my useful arrogance, I had seen them only as idle wasters of time.

What I should have seen, of course, was the service they did their country. Here were people whose ideas were almost always terrible. It is in the public interest for such people to work an additional three hours every day. The country is already being engulfed by millions of rotten ideas; imagine how much worse it would be if several hundred thousand power lunches were no longer neutralized over food for half of every day.

If all the people who rage so violently against the tax write-off for the three-martini lunch realized that the nation's well-being, they would change their tune.

The more hysterical might even start asking some interesting questions, like, "Is the campaign against the three-martini lunch being masqueraded by Moscow and foisted on an unsuspecting America by red dupes, bleeding hearts, knee-jerk liberals and worse?"

Unfortunately, propaganda against the three-martini lunch has been so effective that it will probably be impossible to save it. Millions of additional dreadful ideas will be generated daily. Corporations and governments can run peacefully by secretaries for half of every week will now be at the mercy every afternoon of wide-awake, dynamic executives, churning out truly awful new ideas.

For the good of the United States, let's let these people out of circulation for at least half of every day. Before it's too late, let each of us who has cursed the lunching classes reflect solemnly on the injustice of our anger and say from the heart, "The three-martini lunch has been good to me."

New York Times Service

The Whistler: 2 Octaves From Low G

By Michael Norman

New York Times Service

NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y. — One fall day many years ago, a young man with music on his mind was sitting in a seventh-grade reading class at Audley High School in New Rochelle. He cannot recall the exact circumstances that distracted him, but it must have been the kind of day or the kind of class that sets the mind to wander.

As the teacher droned on, the student started to drift. He was a young man with a healthy curiosity, a tuba player who had been wondering for some time whether it was possible to make music with just his hands.

And so, on that now-historic day, he began to experiment. "I was preoccupied with trying to make this sound," he says, "I just naturally started to interlock my fingers, cup my hands and blow into the knuckles on my thumb. All of a sudden I was making noise. The teacher yelled at me to stop. Later on in that very same class, I made the sound again."

He had discovered the Hassell Hand Organ, which to the uninformed may seem like just another way to whistle, but to those in the know it is so much more.

Peter Hassell, now 35, has told this story many times. He is well-known in certain circles. His famous interlocking grip and repertoire of classical music have earned him an international whistling championship.

A celebrity of sorts, he whistles for reporters and television cameras and radio talk-show hosts. But he is really still the boy whistling to himself, a free spirit with a college degree in mathematics who preferred to drive a cab for a living, a musician with a fine ear blowing cross-eyed into his thumbs.

There are those who might say that society does not have much use for a man like Hassell, that even in the unpredictable marketplace of music, where people can make a living by spinning records backwards, it just does not seem possible for a man to whistle for his supper.

To say this, however, is to forget that whistlers have played vaudeville and Broadway. And it is also to forget that in every school in every age, there are boring teachers, and children who are bored by them.

Next autumn Hassell is scheduled to audition with the New England Vaudeville Review, a group of mimes, actors, jugglers and storytellers who travel the northeastern United States entertaining in schools, churches and small auditoriums.

If he is hired by the group, Hassell will be back in the classroom whistling again. "I want to pass this art on," he said. "It would be a shame if some kid has the potential to be a great hand whistler and there is no one there to show him how."

He is looking for a protégé, some bright, dedicated kid who, as he has done, will practice four hours a day for that nice baroque sound and apply it to Bach's cello prelude to the Suite No. 1 for Orchestra or Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4 in F minor.

Measure Hassell runs scales during the day while he watches soap operas or financial news on cable television, and in the evening plays basketball at a local playground to keep in shape for what he hopes will be his big break.

When time permits, he will entertain a visitor in the room he rents in New Rochelle, a warren of books and records and a shelf full of trophies marking his distinguished career.

He has won the World's International Whistle-Off in Carson City, Nevada. This spring he won the National Grand Championship at the National Whistlers Convention in Louisville, North Carolina.

He attributed his success to his left-handed variation of the interlocking finger grip. Actually, he said, he was the first to use the interlocking grip — fingers laced together to form a resonant chamber — in national competition.

The way Hassell sees it, he is playing an instrument, which happens to be himself. Instead of saying that he is "in tune," he says he is "in good whistle." He talks about articulation the way a trumpet or cornet player might. And he is always sure of his range — two octaves from low G.

Fully expecting to play one day with a chamber music society or a symphony orchestra, Hassell had dedicated himself to classical music. But in his first year of competition at the National Whistlers Convention,



Peter Hassell and the grip that brought him whistling fame.

he lost in the classical music division to a "pucker" whistler. Rather than go home empty-handed, he decided, without much preparation, to enter the special sounds category.

Hassel and Rossi are one thing, but his near-perfect imitation of a laser in an electronic game is something else. When he does a police siren — either the two-tone European version or the classic wail of a southern sheriff — it is enough to make a visitor look over his shoulder for a squad car.

He can whistle a mourning dove, his telephone number in Touch-Tone sounds, his telephone ringing, puppies, burglar alarms, a coffee pot percolating in the early morning on a gas range.

He is sure his father, Donald R. Hassell, would have approved of his desire to spend the rest of his life whistling. The father used to travel with the son to some of his early competitions, and when the boy was a teenage phenomenon whistling the scores to symphonies, the father thought he might one day appear on Ted Mack's Amateur Hour or the Ed Sullivan Show.

Donald Hassell died in 1981, two weeks before the annual Whistle-Off in Carson City. The son did not make the trip that year.

"My father was proud of me," Hassell said. Perhaps the father sensed that, in whistling, the son had achieved a certain timelessness, a kind of perpetual youth.

"Yes," Hassell said, "perhaps, in that sense, I am a kid at heart."

Italian critics are less than impressed this year by the Spoleto Festival of Two Worlds, founded by the Italian-American composer Gian-Carlo Menotti. The festival opened Wednesday night in Spoleto, Italy, with a dismal greeting for Puccini's "La Fanciulla del West" (The Girl of the Golden West), the Australian film director Bruce Beresford's first venture into opera.

Italian critics roasted the production and attacked Menotti's two-week program as weak and banal. They accused the 73-year-old composer of devoting his energies to the American Spoleto Festival in Charleston, South Carolina, and to the projected 1986 Festival of Three Worlds in Melbourne, Australia, as well as to restoring a castle for his retirement in Scotland.

An article to be published in the New Republic magazine contends that the memoir "Breaking With Moscow," by the Soviet defector Arkady N. Shevchenko, is more imagination than recollection. In "The Spy Who Came in to Be Sold," Edward Jay Epstein alleges that Shevchenko and the CIA invented the supermoles that propelled the book to best-seller lists. The CIA responded: "Arkady

PEOPLE

Flap at Royal Ballet

Marguerite Porter, a senior principal dancer with Britain's Royal Ballet, has denied that bad reviews from the London critics forced her to give up dancing and seek a new career as an actress. Two hours before her last appearance with the company as Natalia Petrova in Sir Frederick Ashton's "A Month in the Country," the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, took the unusual course of issuing a statement on her behalf. "Although it is never pleasant to read bad reviews of one's performance, Miss Porter always preferred to place her trust in the opinion of her director, répétiteurs (teachers at rehearsals), fellow dancers and her public. Having danced all the roles she had aspired to in the company's repertory and therefore feeling completely fulfilled as an artist, her decision to leave was entirely personal." Porter, 36, joined the Royal Ballet School in 1964 and graduated to the company in 1966. She became a soloist in 1972 and a principal dancer in 1976.

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Shevchenko provided invaluable intelligence information to the U.S. government. The CIA had nothing to do with writing his book." The editor of the book, Ashbel Green, said that Shevchenko could not be reached for comment. Green added, however, that his connections in the intelligence community had "always confirmed Shevchenko's role," and he called Epstein "a well-known conspiracy theorist." Epstein, who has written books challenging the conclusions that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in assassinating John F. Kennedy, said that after two publishers rejected Shevchenko's memoir as vague and uninteresting, the defector submitted a manuscript with "all the elements of a spy thriller," including "cinematic car chases, CIA case officers in safe houses" and "escapes from danger."

Venessa Williams, the 1984 Miss America who was forced to resign because she had posed for nude photographs that were published in Penthouse magazine, has made her New York stage debut in an off-Broadway musical as one of three female back-up players for the comic actor James LeGros in "One-Man Band," essentially a one-man show with LeGros playing multiple male and female roles. Critics reported that Williams did just fine. Wrote D.J.R. Bruch of The New York Times, "especially effective in the comedies, whereas one might expect a newcomer to be a bit awkward."

President Sandro Pertini of Italy has received an honorary degree from Oxford University, praising him for his long career and his success in raising "confidence in the integrity of politicians." The honorary doctorate of civil law was presented by the university's chancellor, Lord Stockton — better known as former Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, who at age 91 was one of the few people present older than Pertini. 83. Pertini's long career was "with diplomacy," a distinction held by only a few other living people, including the king of Norway and several members of Britain's royal family. Pertini was on what was probably his last foreign trip as president, since his seven-year term expires July 9.

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